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THURSDAY of this week—Thanksgiving Day—was observed in the customary way throughout the Services—plenty of good cheer and a cessation from duty, except, of course, that absolutely necessary and continuous.

WE have private information, aside from the newspaper talk, that the present administration are proposing to take some steps towards appointing a Judge Advocate General. An effort is being made to induce the President to appoint a civilian to the place.

If "discharge by purchase" should be made part of the Army system, and we hope it will, it will be a welcome boon to our National legislators who are bored to death with applications from the relatives of soldiers, asking their influence to release them from their contract of service on one plea or another.

THE reporters of the United States Senate are making practical use of Mr. Edison's invention, the phonograph. It was formerly the custom for the stenographer when he had taken his portion of a speech to retire and write out his notes. Now he talks them into a phonograph and from that they are taken by a clerk who writes them out, while Mr. Stenographer enjoys himself with his cigar or otherwise. A considerable part of this labor would be saved if the honorable member would himself do the talking direct into the phonograph. This he might do at home, thus securing his own ease and saving the patience of his fellow members.

THE Omahians are greatly disturbed at the prospect of losing the fort from their vicinity. The Omaha Bee says: "The only pretense under which the fort is now sought to be relocated is a lack of sufficient grounds. That also can be remedied by the purchase of additional land. The matter now resolves itself into this: Does Gen. Schofield insist upon the policy which Gen. Sheridan outlined with regard to Fort Omaha? If not, have our Congressional delegation influence enough with the War Department to hold in abeyance the purchase of a new site, and induce it to recommend appropriations for enlarging and improving the present fort."

ALTHOUGH frequent demands have been made upon the Secretary of the Navy for the detail of officers to college duty, in accordance with the recent act increasing the number of both Army and Navy officers previously allowed, he has found it necessary to deny all requests, owing to the increased necessity for more officers to serve aboard seagoing vessels. It is understood that the Secretary has finally decided to order a Board for the examination, professionally and otherwise, of the five assistant constructors who were nominated and confirmed during the past session as constructors, but who have not yet received their commissions. The detail will probably be announced next week.

If Major-General Schofield's suggestion is adopted the 83d Article of War will read as follows: "Every officer commanding a garrison, fort, or other place, where the troops consist of different corps, shall, subject to the provisions of Article 80, be competent to appoint to such garrison or other place, Courts-martial to consist of one or more officers not

exceeding three and a recorder, to reduce the proceedings and evidence to writing." This would bring the matter nearly to what has been hitherto advocated, although there might still remain something to be done in the matter of reduction and simplification of the record of the proceedings of Garrison Courts and the quicker clearing of garrison cases out of the guardhouse.

GENERAL MILES, in a circular of Nov. 17 from the Headquarters Dept. of Arizona, refers to the practice of some officers addressing personal or private communications upon official business to staff officers at Dept. Headquarters, as well as resorting to other irregular methods of representing their interests in official affairs. This practice he characterizes as unmilitary, prejudicial to the best interests of the Service, and, in directing its discontinuance, says: "Administration of military affairs is conducted upon the principle of exact justice to all concerned, and the prescribed official channels are the only ones for making known all subjects to the proper authorities for consideration and action." Gen. Miles's circular, to use a common expression, contains more truth than poetry.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us the pertinent question: "What is your opinion as to the utility of the daily dress parade referred to in par. 844 of the Regulations?" We give a more prominent reply than customary, for this is a matter which affects the Army at large. In our opinion the custom of daily dress parade could be abolished, and further, that all soldiers not on duty and whose names are not on the 'black list' at the guardhouse should, when their day's work or drill is over, say about 4 P. M., be permitted to leave the post without a pass and spend the intervening time until tattoo roll call as they choose. At some posts this is the practice, we believe, but in any event the dress parade sadly interferes with the period of leisure. If this liberty is abused by some there are disciplinary remedies always at hand.

POULTNEY BIGELOW contributes to the New York Times of Nov. 25 an interesting and instructive article on the "Soldier of Germany." "From the time he takes his oath of allegiance to his military superior, the Kaiser, he renounces the civil responsibilities and rights of a citizen. With the loss of his vote he is taught that the sooner he forgets political matters the better for him as a soldier. His life is completely engrossed with barrack routine and military ideas. His only law is the law of court-martial; his only duty is to obey without question, and the interpreter of his duty is the captain of his company." But Mr. Bigelow does not wish it understood that the German Army is a mercenary force. On that point he says: "It is a magnificent body of citizen soldiery, recruited without favor from all classes of the people, and governed on the whole with the single purpose of placing the Fatherland above the fear of a hostile invasion." In conclusion the author says: "In Germany's case it may with justice be said that her officers take greater personal interest in the intelligent development of the soldiers under their charge than do those of any other army, not excepting that of the United States, and that therefore while the life of the German enlisted man exposes him now and then to the tyranny of a narrow-minded superior, on the whole he may look forward to his three

years of active military work as years of physical and mental development under instructors actuated by soldierly zeal, scientific accomplishments, and paternal solicitude for his daily comfort."

THE Examiner of San Francisco has a description of the process of examining recruits for the Marine Corps in which it quotes the recruiting officer as saying: "It's a popular mistake that we take in every Tom, Dick and Harry who comes along. We are very particular about the character of the men we receive. To-day the personnel of the United States Army and Navy is higher than that of any other country. A few reasons will show you the truth of this. The demand is so small in proportion to the supply that we can select men whose condition will approximate 100 per cent. Other countries that maintain immense standing armies have not this advantage. We only receive about 10 per cent. of the entire number which seems anxious for enlistment. Fifty per cent. drop out on account of defective vision, 30 per cent. suffer from affections of the heart and 10 per cent. are affected with other disease that unfit them for the Service. The very best class of men apply in San Francisco. It is a rare thing to find a man coming in here because he happens to be broke or out of work. We receive about 100 recruits a year, and of that number there are not five who are what you might call city men. The applicants are from the country, healthy young men who have not been corrupted by city life and who desire to travel and see the world without paying for the privilege."

WE are glad that the English critic, whose article we quoted from last week, has called attention to the wretched character of the artillery and cavalry detachments on duty at West Point. It is to be remembered, however, that this Englishman saw the cavalymen at their worst, as in the riding school they are serving as grooms and not as soldiers, and they would have presented a much more creditable appearance if seen on guard or parade. These detachments should be larger and should be composed of the sprucest and most soldierly-looking men in the Army. Our Englishman is mistaken in supposing that the cadets are required to "scrub their floors and perform other functions usually carried out by the lowest class of servants." The cadets do sweep the dirt out of their rooms into the halls, but aside from that the scrubbing and cleaning up is done by servants. A New York paper, Town Topics, referring to the Englishman's article, says: "Our English friend evidently falls into an error in supposing that the West Point Academy is the only military school which the Government has, and lays stress on the several schools which England, Germany, and France have for the training of the different arms of the service. He overlooks the fact that in the educational economy of the United States Army at present, West Point is simply a military college, and that the military university of the United States comprises an excellent artillery school at Fortress Monroe, an engineering and torpedo course at Willet's Point, and a cavalry school at Leavenworth. These several supplementary schools have already been given considerable development, and I have no doubt but that they will be treated liberally by Congress, to the end that all officers graduating from the college at West Point may have, following it, the advantages of a military university education."



## PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT C. J. BAILEY, 1st U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Mason, Cal.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL R. P. HUGHES, U. S. A., is temporarily stopping at the Grand Hotel, New York City.

CAPTAIN JOHN EGAN, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Trumbull, Conn., early in the week on a short leave of absence.

CAPTAIN NORTON STRONG, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, arrived at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Nov. 21, from New Mexico.

LIEUTENANT W. J. PARDEE, 18th U. S. Infantry, who is visiting at Oswego, N. Y., has had his leave extended one month.

LIEUTENANTS C. B. GATEWOOD and J. A. DAPRAY, Aides-de-Camp to Gen. Miles, are recent additions to San Francisco society.

Mrs. SHERIDAN expects to stop over in New York City on her return from Canada, and pay a visit of several days to Mrs. Grant.

LIEUTENANT D. L. TATE, 1st U. S. Cavalry, will leave Fort Custer next week for the East to report to Gen. Parke at West Point for duty.

COLONEL H. A. MORROW, 21st U. S. Infantry, will preside over an important Court martial to meet at Fort Laramie on Wednesday next, Dec. 5.

CAPTAIN JAMES ALLEN, 3d U. S. Cavalry, whose tour at West Point is about to expire, has been ordered to join his troop at Fort Brown, Texas.

LIEUTENANT ASHER C. TAYLOR, 2d U. S. Artillery, was expected to leave Fort Leavenworth this week to be absent until the latter part of next March.

THE marriage of Lieut. Edgar Hubert, 8th U. S. Inf., to Miss Bessie Hatch was to take place at Fort Robinson, Neb., on Tuesday of this week, Nov. 27.

CAPTAIN F. C. GRUGAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, made a pleasant visit to Columbus, Ga., last week and inspected the Georgia State militia in camp at that point.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MORRIS, U. S. A., retired, paid a visit to Fort Adams, R. I., this week and was hospitably received by his old comrades of the 4th U. S. Artillery.

MAJOR A. C. M. PENNINGTON, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has been spending a few weeks' leave in New York City and vicinity, will return to Fort Monroe next week.

CAPTAIN R. C. NEWTON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., has left David's Island, N. Y., on a four months' leave, and is at Montclair, N. J., where he will spend the winter.

MAJOR A. M. MILLER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., of St. Louis, was expected at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., this week to examine the system of water supply at that post.

Mrs. SCOTT LORD, sister of Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President elect, has returned to Washington, and is visiting the family of Major R. C. Parker, U. S. A., at No. 1754 M street.

LIEUTENANT WILLOUGHBY WALKER, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe, has reported at Willet's Point to study the method of instruction in field fortifications in vogue there.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., who assumed command of the Division of the Pacific, Nov. 23, has received a cordial welcome in San Francisco, where he has a host of friends.

ADJUTANT L. A. CRAIG, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Wingate, N. M., from a trip to Santa Fe, to see about the transfer of the District records, etc., to Colonel Carr's headquarters at Fort Wingate.

GENERAL CLUSERET, formerly well known in the United States, looms up again. He has been elected a member of the French Chamber of Deputies for the Department of the Var by a majority of 4,000 votes.

ADJUTANT C. B. SATTERLEE and Lieut. J. D. Barrette, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined this week at Washington Barracks from a pleasant trip to Columbus, Ga., where they attended and aided the Chattanooga Valley Exposition.

GENERAL BOULANGER seems to have a lively time of it in France. A Paris correspondent of Nov. 25 now says: "Boulanger's wife is taking steps to obtain a divorce. It is stated one of the richest widows in France is willing to marry Boulanger."

AMONG recent guests at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, were Major Ely McClellan, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Mrs. McClellan, en route to Chicago (where they arrived Nov. 24); Lieut. W. H. Allaire, 23d U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Wayne, and Inspector-General J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.

THE United Service Club of Washington have recently added a large wing to their club house on G street, N. W. The membership has been steadily increasing, and at the last meeting it was decided to raise the initiation fee. The club is composed for the most part of Army and Navy officers, and their cosy, little house is always filled with representatives of both Services. A large number of applicants are on the list for membership which will be voted on next meeting. The membership now exceeds 300.

IN an obituary notice of the late Dr. Cornelius Rea Agnew, the New York Commandery Loyal Legion, quotes the following remarks attached to his name on the register of the Pennsylvania Commandery to which he belonged before being transferred to New York: "One of the founders of the United States Sanitary Commission, 1861-1865, whose practical skill, executive ability, generosity of personal toll, valuable experience as Medical Director, and keen interest in the details of the Service rendered perfectly successful the plans of the Commission, in the relief which it afforded on so vast a scale in their life-saving work on the battlefields of the war, and the succor which it was able to minister to soldiers returning from Southern prisons."

CAPTAIN T. M. K. SMITH, 23d U. S. Inf., left Fort Porter, N. Y., on Tuesday to be absent for a week.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR JOHNSON rejoined at Plattsburgh Barracks this week from a trip to New York City.

CAPTAIN J. R. BRINCKLE, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week from leave.

GENERAL C. G. SAWTELLE, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from a trip to the West, including Fort Leavenworth.

MAJOR JOHN H. BARTHOLOMEW, Surgeon, U. S. A., arrived for duty at Plattsburgh, N. Y., Nov. 24, from Fort McIntosh, Texas.

CAPTAIN E. C. GILBREATH, 11th U. S. Infantry, returned to Madison Barracks, N. Y., this week from a trip to Washington.

LIEUTENANT F. A. TRIPP, 1st U. S. Inf., has left Angel Island, Cal., for the East on a two months' leave for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT E. H. BROWNE, 4th U. S. Infantry, and bride were expected to arrive at Fort Spokane this week from their wedding tour.

LIEUTENANT J. A. LOCKWOOD, 17th U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., in a few days to spend December and January on leave.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., visited relatives in Chicago early in the week on his way from San Francisco to Governor's Island.

LIEUTENANT R. L. HIRST, 11th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., this week from a short visit to New York City.

CHAPLAIN G. W. DUNBAR, U. S. A., and family expect to leave Fort Yates, Dak., for the Presidio of San Francisco about Nov. 28. They will be accompanied by Miss Ruger, sister of Gen. T. H. Ruger, U. S. A.

Mrs. BELKNAP, wife of ex-Secretary of War Belknap, who has been in Paris for some years with her daughter, will resume her residence in Washington this winter, and Gen. Belknap has taken a furnished house for himself and family.

FROM Angel Island, Nov. 24, a correspondent writes: "Mrs. C. E. Munn, the wife of our post surgeon, left for the East about Nov. 1. She was privileged to be with her mother on her 80th birthday. We miss her at the post and hope she will soon return."

MAJOR AZOR H. NICKERSON, formerly of the Army, whose case excited so much interest a few years ago, and whose divorce, obtained over a year ago, was vacated on the ground of fraud and perjury, has again married Miss Carter, to whom he was supposed to be married immediately on obtaining his fraudulent divorce.—Washington Post.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, U. S. A., is the recipient of congratulations from his friends upon his release from the bear garden of New York local politics. He has resigned his position of Chief of the Department of Public Works, to which Mayor Grace appointed him, and accepted that of President of the Panama R. R., which is now owned by the DeLesseps Canal Company, but does not necessarily follow the fortunes of that ill-starred enterprise.

THE New Orleans Times-Democrat says: New Orleans society will realize a distinct loss in ordering of Major Throckmorton to a northern station. Miss Josephine Throckmorton was undoubtedly one of the most admired belles of the past two seasons.... Capt. and Mrs. Ramsey, and Lieut. and Mrs. Edgerton, 2d U. S. Art., are at the barracks just now packing and preparing to leave their southern station. Society will feel the loss of these very charming people.

GENERAL ULYSSES HEUREAUX, re-elected President of San Domingo without opposition, was born in Puerto Plata in 1846, began his career as a private soldier in 1862, took an active part in the warfare against Baz, and when Baz was finally overthrown, Heureaux became Minister of War, and in September, 1882, became President. He was banished at the end of his term, but soon returned and was made Generalissimo. In 1886 he was again elected President, and has contrived to maintain his hold on power ever since.

THE Detroit Journal, referring to the marriage, Nov. 21, of Mr. Wellington Q. Hunt, to Miss Mabel Theresa Loud, daughter of Capt. John S. Loud, 9th U. S. Cav., says: "It was one of the prettiest weddings of the season. The Rev. D. Blanchard performed the ceremony. The bride wore an exquisite robe of point de soie, en train, trimmed with broad velvet, diamond ornaments, the latter being a gift from the groom. At the conclusion of the marriage service, the bridal party repaired to 87 Henry street, where a reception was held for the immediate relatives and more intimate friends. Among the guests were several Army officers from distant points. Ninety presents were received, which filled several tables, and included a wide variety of handsome silver, bric-a-brac, china, cut glass, etc., etc. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt left for their wedding trip, which will include the points of interest in the East. They will be at home at 1105 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Dec. 14 and 21."

TUESDAY of this week was the day fixed for the organizing of the Court at Fort Bayard ordered for the trial of 1st Lieut. James S. Jouett, 10th U. S. Cavalry. A Santa Fe despatch to the New York World, referring to the trial of Lieutenant Jouett, says: "The circumstances of the case are peculiar. Col. Bliss, the commandant at Fort Bayard, was notified two months ago that an attack was about to be made on the post. He set about making preparations for defence, and among other measures threw out a detachment of 100 men, under command of Lieut. Jouett, in the direction from which the attack was expected. Lieut. Jouett threw out picket lines, established a camp and went down to Silver City to see the boys. Apparently all hands fell asleep while he was away. At this juncture Lieut. Paddock, of Fort Stanton, with twenty men, slipped by and captured Fort Bayard without firing a gun. The garrison consisted of 300 men. Charges against Lieut. Jouett followed."

COLONEL S. B. M. YOUNG, 6th Cav., is visiting San Antonio on public business and is the guest of Lieut. Smith.

MARSHAL MACMAHON divides his time between shooting and working upon his memoirs, which are now completed.

LIEUTENANT W. S. ALEXANDER, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday to spend Thanksgiving with friends.

CAPTAIN RICHARD VANCE, 19th Inf., has joined his company at Fort Clark, very much improved in health by his trip north.

LIEUTENANT AND Mrs. HUNTER LIGGETT, 5th Inf., have been visiting relatives in San Antonio, and enjoying the International Fair at that place.

CAPTAIN D. J. YOUNG, Ordnance Storekeeper, U. S. A., who will be retired from active service on Dec. 11, is at 911 R street, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT J. L. WILSON, 4th U. S. Art., bade good-bye to friends at Fort Trumbull, Conn., this week and goes to Willet's Point for a course of torpedo instruction.

DR. AND Mrs. B. F. POPE are visiting San Antonio for the purpose of listening to the delightful music of the Mexican cavalry band, and enjoying the hospitality of Chaplain and Mrs. Swift.

MAJOR ALBERT PUTTKAY, who died in Houston, Texas, Nov. 23, was the last of the three sons of Mrs. Louis Kossuth Puttkay, who is now residing with her brother, Louis Kossuth, in Italy.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LESLIE SMITH, 20th U. S. Inf., who recently relinquished command of Fort Maginnis, Montana, to proceed to his home and await retirement, May 15, 1889, was a guest last week at the Ryan, St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT S. J. MULHALL, 14th U. S. Inf., of Vancouver Barracks, who is a great sufferer from neuralgia, has come East for treatment, and is temporarily at Ballston, Va., but will go in a few days to Falls Church, Va., for the winter.

THE California Commandery, Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Maj. Franklin Mencham, Surgeon, U. S. A., says: "He leaves to his sorrowing family a heritage of honorable service of which, while they mourn, they cannot fail to be proud."

A HANDSOME headstone will be erected over the grave of the late Lieut. S. Mort, 10th U. S. Cav., who was killed at San Carlos, A. T., in March, 1887. The remains of Lieut. Mort lie at Bouckville, N. Y. The headstone is a remembrance from his classmates.

A FAREWELL reception to Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., was given by the Hospital Fund Society of San Francisco, Nov. 22. The entertainment took the form of a basket social and the money received from the sale of baskets will be devoted to the church work which the society is carrying on.

THE marriage of Miss Emma Prince, daughter of John S. Prince, Esq., of St. Paul, to Mr. Frank M. Bingham, son of Gen. J. D. Bingham, U. S. A., took place in that city Nov. 27. Many friends of both parties attended the ceremony. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, after which the happy couple left on a short tour.

ON Nov. 21 a class meeting (of 1886) and dinner was held at Morello's, N. Y. City. It was an entirely impromptu affair organized by Lieut. J. J. Pershing, 6th Cav., and Lieut. L. Hardeman, 4th Cav. Some 16 members of the class were present, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Telegrams were sent to those absent. The following officers were present: Lieuts. Patrick, Andrews, Lewis, Newcomer, Riche, Penn, Rees, Potter, Godfrey, Hirst, Johnson, Croxton, Clayton, Hardeman and Pershing.

LIEUTENANT CECIL STEWART, 3d Cavalry, has been ordered to San Antonio for temporary duty with Troop B, 31 Cavalry, during the San Antonio International Fair. Lieut. Parker W. West, 3d Cav., has returned to Fort Clark from a pleasant tour of Court-martial duty at Fort Bliss. Miss White, a niece of Mrs. Barbank, is spending the winter with her aunt in San Antonio. Miss Bradford is visiting her brother, Capt. Bradford, 19th Inf., at San Antonio. Mrs. Vedder, wife of Major S. C. Vedder, 19th Inf., accompanied by Miss Chidister, of Fairfax, Va., have arrived at San Antonio and will spend the winter there.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Washington Herald, referring to the recent assignment of Capt. Geo. McC. Derby, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to duty at West Point, says: "When Gen. Newton was concluding his preparations to blow up the mine at Hell Gate, in New York Harbor, a few years ago, a lieutenant of Engineers superintended the very delicate operation of putting in now do not remember how many tons of properly prepared dynamite into the holes drilled into the rock for it, and Lieut. Derby was charged with this duty. Such an enormous quantity was never used in one blast before. Day after day the work of handling this dynamite went on. And where would Derby have been had he by any accident—nervous or something—exploded one of these packages? I have often thought that if a young man had ever—unconsciously, of course—afforded a perfect instance of the power of military discipline and training upon the human nerves Capt. George McC. Derby, of the Army, surely was that person. Think of it a moment. For weeks he was surrounded by dynamite. It had to be let down about thirty feet and then carried into the passages radiating off from the mouth of the excavation, in some instances a hundred yards. One single misstep, and an awful death, under the water, or by the explosion that would have rent him into bits in a second—why, with the weird hideousness of it all, I wonder how he slept. But his nerves were steady, he had thorough confidence in himself—and it was duty! But, nevertheless, I have no doubt an eerie feeling must have crept over him at times when alone under the sea with its waves moaning and roaring above him, and the place where he stood filled with an explosive equal to nearly two million pounds of gunpowder in force. In any other country this handsome, straight-backed, square-shouldered young man would have been decorated for his courage as well as his skill. Here, outside of his corps, not twenty persons remember what he did."



DR. E. P. VOLLUM left San Antonio on Nov. 24 for his new duties in New York.

GENERAL CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, U. S. A., visited in New York City this week, making his headquarters at the Murray Hill Hotel.

LIEUTENANT R. P. DAVIS, 2d U. S. Art., left Fort Wadsworth, S. I., on Wednesday to report at Willet's Point, Dec. 1, for a tour of torpedo instruction.

LIEUTENANT Z. B. VANCE, JR., U. S. A., has gone to his home on a month's leave of absence and will partake of his Thanksgiving turkey under the paternal roof.

DR. PAUL CLENDENIN has a leave of absence for fifteen days, and well founded rumor states that he will return from the Pacific slope with Mrs. Clendenin.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD DAVIS, 3d U. S. Art., called away last week on private affairs, has resumed his position as Recorder of the Aqueduct Court of Inquiry.

MAJOR H. M. CRONKHITE, Surgeon, U. S. A., who recently joined at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., will leave there in a few days to spend December and January on leave.

CAPTAIN BALDWIN, 5th Inf., has been taking in the sights of the San Antonio International Fair and has been regaling himself during his visit at the hospitable mahogany of Col. Poole of the Pay Dept.

MAJOR LYDECKER and Lieut. Townsend, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A., appeared this week before the Congressional joint committee of investigation upon the construction of the aqueduct tunnel at Washington.

THE many friends of Lieut. David Price, 1st U. S. Art., and near New York City, will be glad to learn that he is coming to Willet's Point in a few days for a seven months' course of torpedo instruction.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Canteen, to be held Saturday evening, Dec. 8, at 6 o'clock, Major-Gen. J. W. Plume, N. G. S. N. J., will read a paper entitled, "A Forlorn Hope at Fredericksburg."

EX-GOVERNOR WATSON C. SQUIRE, of Seattle, Washington Territory, and formerly of the Remington Arms Co., is a likely candidate for the United States Senate on the admission of that Territory as a State.

CAPTAIN HENRY ROMEYN, 5th U. S. Inf., lectured on "The American Indian" at the First Presbyterian Church, New Albany, Ind., last Sunday evening, and made a strong impression on the large audience present.

MEMBERS of General Harrison's regiment, the 17th Indiana, over one hundred of whom reside in Kansas, have decided to request permission to escort the President-elect to Washington and to occupy the post of honor at the inauguration.

MAJOR GEORGE H. WEEKS, Quartermaster's Dept., is expected in San Antonio about the first week in December to relieve Col. McGonigle of his duties of Chief Quartermaster. Major Weeks is the brother-in-law of Major Babbitt, ordnance officer, Dept. Texas, and father of Lieut. E. B. Weeks, 6th Inf., stationed at Fort Bliss.

THE Louisville Post says: Colonel H. C. Hodges, U. S. A., now in Washington, a member of the Board investigating the aqueduct improvement, will return to Louisville about December 1. By recent changes Col. Hodges stands a good chance of being made Quartermaster General. He is one of the most capable Army officers that has ever been stationed in Louisville, and will stand well with the coming administration.

If General Boulanger does not succeed in forcing a coup d'etat in France he is certainly succeeding in keeping his name in the French newspapers. A little while ago the marriage of his daughter to a comparatively poor and unknown young officer did a great deal to popularize him with the army. Now comes the intelligence that the General's wife is taking steps to obtain a divorce from him and that one of the richest widows in France is ready and willing to take her place.

SPEAKING of the Exposition at Augusta, Ga., the Chronicle of that city says: "The Exposition managers have been specially fortunate in the selection of judges, and have secured the services of three United States officers thoroughly skilled in the tactics, detail, and technique. They represent all three branches of the Army—Lieut. Chas. H. Cabaniss, Jr., of Charleston, being an officer in the U. S. Infantry; Lieut. F. G. Hodgson, of Dahlgren, being a cavalry officer, and Lieut. W. W. Hubbell, in charge of the recruiting station in this city, being an officer in the U. S. Artillery."

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., by request, attended a dinner given November 25, to the children of the Waifs' Sunday School, Chicago, to tell what he knows about Indians. A despatch says: "He walked to the front of the stage with a good-humored smile on his bearded face. But he had reckoned badly. He had faced the Apaches in their strongholds, and before he had never confronted Chicago waifs, and before he knew it the General had a very bad case of stage fright. The 1,200 street savages in front of him, embracing representatives of almost every nationality and degree of depravity catalogued to date, were making a pandemonium beside which the yell of a band of Comanches would have seemed the song of a canary bird. The General went on, however, and concluded by telling the boys if they wanted to make good Indian fighters they must keep their health, and then went back to his seat looking as though he had just come from a six days' fight with Geronimo and was glad to get away with all his hair."

LIEUTENANT H. T. MAYO, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Ryan, St. Paul.

CAPTAIN THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE, U. S. N., and family will spend the winter in Boston.

THE family of Admiral Lucie, U. S. N., are still occupying their cottage at Newport, R. I.

COMMANDER R. R. BRADFORD, U. S. N., assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, has returned from New York where he went on official business.

THE wedding of Chaplain R. Randal Hoes, U. S. N., and Miss Rose de Chine Gouverneur, of Washington, will take place at the New York avenue Presbyterian Church, that city, Dec. 5.

It is stated that Mr. W. H. Webb, the retired ship builder, is proposing to found an institution for the training of shipbuilders, and the care of worn-out mechanics who have spent their lives at the trade of shipbuilding.

AMONG those present at the recent marriage in Baltimore of Mr. W. D. Gill to Miss Florence Eugenia Scarlitt were Chief Engineer G. R. Johnson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Johnson, and P. A. Engineer E. R. Freeman, U. S. N.

THE French steamer *La Burgogne*, which sailed for Havre on Saturday last, had on its passenger list the names of Rear-Admiral J. H. Upshur, U. S. N., and Mrs. Upshur, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Sackville, Miss Victoria Sackville-West, and Miss Arcelia Sackville-West.

THE marriage of Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U. S. N., to Miss Rose de Chine Gouverneur will take place Dec. 5. Miss Gouverneur is a great granddaughter of President Monroe, her father, Mr. Gouverneur, being the son of Maria Monroe Gouverneur, the only daughter of President Monroe.

AMONG recent guests at the Occidental, San Francisco, are Lieut. W. M. Wright, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. A. Clarke, U. S. N.; Asst. Engr. N. E. Cutchin, U. S. R. M.; Ensign J. H. Gibbons, U. S. N.; Ensign C. M. Knepper, U. S. N.; Lieut. H. B. West, U. S. R. M.; Ensign L. J. Clark, U. S. N., and Naval Cadet E. K. Cole, U. S. N. At the Palace, Col. D. R. Clendenin, U. S. A., and Miss Clendenin, and Lieut. C. E. Fox, U. S. N.

THE N. Y. Sun says: "Commodore John G. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who has had a long service in one of the best berths in the Navy Department, will probably hold on to it, although his term of duty will be up in a few months. Commodore Walker is a brother-in-law of Senator Allison, and whoever goes to the head of the Navy Department after March 4 next will probably be heard to Senator Allison's requests."

THE officers of the monitor fleet at Richmond, Va., Comdr. Felix McCurley, Surg. E. H. Marsteller and Chief Engr. Emanuel, paid an official visit to Governor Lee on Thursday. Comdr. McCurley informed the Governor of the arrival of the fleet at Richmond and invited him and his staff to pay them a visit. Governor Lee welcomed them to the city and promised to accept their kind invitation at the earliest possible date. Surg. E. H. Marsteller, attached to the fleet, is a nephew of the Governor.

THE San Francisco News-Letter says: "Admiral Baldwin's friends in San Francisco, and he has shoals of them, will be pained to hear of his serious illness in New York. (He is since dead.) Admiral Baldwin made California his home for many years, and his first wife, then known as the beautiful Miss Tolfree, was a prominent belle of San Francisco's early society. A source of regret is that we shall lose General Howard as commander-in-chief, as he is transferred to New York, to succeed Gen. Schofield. General Miles is General Howard's successor here."

LIEUTENANT G. M. STONEY, U. S. N., of the *Hasler*, says the *Alta California*, has been used under the following circumstances: The lieutenant gave a cabinet photograph of a lady to a portrait painter named Lawson for enlargement. When Lawson returned with the enlarged picture Lieut. Stoney thought it was anything but flattering to his lady friend, and refused to accept it. He handed the painter \$2.50 for his work, and tore the painting to pieces. Lawson demanded \$5.50, and muttered something about Stoney being no gentleman. The next moment he found himself sprawling on the deck, and he alleges that Stoney both struck and kicked him. For this assault he asks damages in the sum of \$250. Stoney denies that he struck Lawson, and says that he "assisted" him out of the cabin because he refused to leave.

An old actor, chatting about his profession the other night, said that he remembered when the barnstormers of this country used to go in small troupes of three or four from Army post to Army post down South or on the Western frontier. At each fort they found soldiers trained as actors to take the subordinate parts in the plays. Traces of this condition of affairs are still found in the Territories, so that there are many privates in the Army who are valued because of their ability as actors. Stranger yet, there are yet more actors in the Navy. Once when the old actor was playing in a seaport city close to New York he was called to the back door by a sailor in naval cap and wide breeches. The sailor proved to be a well-known and excellent actor who had yielded too far to his taste for drink. He said that he was still an actor, though a sailor. He said his business aboard ship was to arrange plays and drill the officers and tars to impersonate the characters. He said he was petted and lived like a lord.

THE will of Rear Admiral Baldwin, filed for probate Nov. 26, is dated Jan. 13, 1888. To his wife he gives all his jewelry, books, works of art, wines and liquors, horses and carriages, and \$2,500, to be distributed for charitable purposes, according to his requests. To his son, Charles Adolphe, he leaves all his medals, gifts from foreign governments, naval uniforms, swords, etc. To his sister, Mrs. Anne E. Tucker, \$2,000. To his executors, consisting of his widow and his friends, Charles Adolphe Lowe and Ellsworth Westervelt, he leaves \$30,000, the interest to go to his sister, Mrs. Tucker, and at her death to be divided between his son, Charles A., and his daughter, Florence Deacon. Other friends and relatives get various bequests, aggregating about \$10,000. His old servants are also remembered by small bequests. To his sister, Emma L. Higgins, he leaves \$500 to purchase "a memento of their affection," and a similar sum to Charles A. Lowe to buy a memento of their friendship. The residue of his estate, which is considerable, is equally divided between his widow, son and daughter.

REAR ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. N., registered at the 8th Avenue Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

REAR ADMIRAL JAMES H. UPSHUR, U. S. N., and Mrs. Upshur, sailed from New York on Saturday for Europe and expect to be absent about 18 months.

ENSIGN H. S. CHASE, U. S. N., and wife have returned to Washington from their bridal tour and are domiciled for the winter at 925 23d street, Washington.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER JAMES H. DAYTON, U. S. Navy, has assumed command of the Naval Ordnance Proving Grounds at Annapolis, Md., relieving Lieut. Austin Knight.

MRS. MACOMB, wife of Chief Engr. D. B. Macomb, U. S. N., is in Washington on a visit to Capt. and Mrs. P. C. Pope, at the Marine Barracks, Washington Navy-yard.

IN accordance with his custom, Secretary Whitney presented early in the week, each of the four hundred employees of the Navy Department with a large turkey for Thanksgiving dinner.

SURGEON M. L. RUTH, U. S. Navy, has been appointed chairman of the Floor and Promenade Committee for the evening inauguration ball at Washington upon occasion of the inauguration of President-elect Harrison.

LIEUTENANT JOHN C. IRVINE, U. S. N., passed through Washington on Tuesday en route to his station, the receiving-ship *Franklin*, at the Norfolk Navy-yard. Lieut. Irvine has just returned from a month's leave of absence.

P. A. PAYMASTER JOHN CLYDE SULLIVAN, U. S. N., arrived in Washington on Tuesday on a short visit to his mother. He has just finished a cruise in the receiving-ship *Portsmouth* and is now settling accounts in New York City.

The investigation of frauds in the Navy Yard in Brooklyn has been concluded, and Paymaster Allen and J. Monroe Haskell of the Department of Justice, who conducted it, have gone to Washington to submit their report to Secretary Whitney.

EX-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY THOMPSON, with his son, Harry Thompson, arrived in Washington on Wednesday on a short visit to Judge Jere Wilson. Mr. Thompson, who is now vice president of the Panama Railroad Company, with headquarters in New York, will be 80 years old next June.

THE enlisted men of the U. S. S. *Galena* raised \$400 to defray the expenses of a ball, and entrusted the money to F. G. Dearborn, the Paymaster's clerk. When the time came for paying the money neither Dearborn nor the money were forthcoming, and the amount was made up by the officers so that the ball could proceed.

THREE of the five boilers contracted for by the Ordnance Bureau for furnishing power to operate the heavy travelling cranes and other ordnance plant at the Washington Navy-yard have been erected, and will be tested in a few days by the heat and power board, consisting of Capt. McCormick, Lieut.-Commander Maynard, and P. A. Engineer Geo. W. Baird.

THE Brooklyn Eagle, Nov. 23, says: "Rear Admiral Gherardi, commandant of the Navy-yard, has gone to Washington at the request of Chief Constructor Wilson, to confer in regard to the state of the Construction Department at the yard. The lively contest among the line and staff officers for the nice new residence near the York street gate, which resulted in a victory for the line, now bids fair to have an amusing sequel. The nice little scheme for converting the house into a sort of bachelors' club quarters for the accommodation of Lieut. Paul, who is assisting in the construction of the *Maine*, and for his assistants and the ensigns attached to the ships lying at the yard, has been abandoned, in view of the change of administration of naval affairs that will take place in a few months, and the house is now going begging for a tenant. It was originally intended for Civil Engr. Asserson, who secured an appropriation of \$10,000 to fix it up."

ON Nov. 22 Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hunt gave a pleasant reception at their residence, 1434 Pacific avenue, San Francisco, to the officers of the United States steamer *Ranger*. Music, singing and dancing occupied the hours until 11 o'clock, when supper was served. After supper dancing was resumed for several hours in the decorated rooms. The handsomely dressed ladies and the elegant military attire of the officers gave a very brilliant appearance. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. O. W. Lowry and officers of the *Ranger*, Governor and Mrs. Waterman, Lieut. and Mrs. Chase, U. S. A.; ex-Governor G. Perkins, Gen. S. W. Backus, Congressman and Mrs. Morrow, Mr. Alex. Badlam, Dr. John Cochran, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Grant, U. S. A.; Dr. George M. Terrill, the Misses Fisher, Mr. F. X. Cicotte, Mr. and Mrs. F. Huthinson, Mr. J. C. Moore, U. S. Revenue cutter *Rush*; the Misses Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. L. Jones, Mrs. L. H. Taylor, Mr. Eugene Jones, the Misses Elhorn, Miss Aldrich, Mr. W. Avery, Mr. W. F. Hunt and Mr. G. E. Hunt.

THE engineer officers of the Navy have formed themselves into a society known as the American Society of Naval Engineers, with the following staff officers: President—Chief Engr. N. P. Towne; Secretary and Treasurer—Asst. Engr. R. S. Griffin; Members of Council—the above named officers and P. A. Engrs. G. W. Baird and A. M. Mattice and Asst. Engr. Emil Theiss. The object of the society is to promote a knowledge of naval engineering by the reading, discussion and publication of papers on professional subjects; by the bringing together of the results of experience acquired by engineers in all parts of the world, which, though valuable when unconnected, tend much to the advancement of engineering when published in the journal of the society, and by the publication of the results of such experimental and other inquiries as may be deemed essential to the advancement of the science. Engineer officers and persons in civil life who were formerly officers of the corps are eligible as members, and persons in civil life whose knowledge of engineering is such that they can co-operate with the naval engineers in the promotion of professional knowledge are eligible as associates.



## YELLOW FEVER ON THE BOSTON.

THE U. S. S. *Boston*, Capt. Francis M. Ramsay, arrived at New York Nov. — with the yellow fever on board and is now in quarantine. Two of the crew, Frank Thomas and Charles Mitchell, were down with the fever when the vessel arrived, and the doctor, Surg. Wm. J. Simon, U. S. N., was so low that his life was despaired of. The attack of the fever was not severe but it was complicated with Bright's disease. Dr. Simon died Nov. 24.

The *Boston* is a good sea boat, and did not pitch or roll much, so that the patients will not suffer so much from that cause as might be expected. A strict watch is kept on board the *Boston*, and no boat or vessel is allowed to approach within 400 feet without being hailed by the marines on sentinel duty. None but the proper authorities are allowed on board, and the officers and crew are practically prisoners, for the quarantine regulations are strictly enforced.

Four men died on the voyage and were buried at sea. Capt. Ramsay reached Port-au-Prince Nov. 5. He was told that there was no yellow fever there, and his vessel was anchored two miles from shore but near the *Haytian Republic* on which a seaman, Olsler, died of the fever, Nov. 15. Nearly a week before this, Nov. 9, a seaman on the *Boston*, Lassiter, was taken ill but recovered. Dr. Simon and Apprentice John J. Kelly followed Nov. 15, and the next day the *Boston* sailed, Nov. 16.

The following is the report of the steamer as made to the Ship News collector: "The U. S. S. *Boston*, Capt. Ramsay, officers and men numbering 356 all told, left Port-au-Prince on Nov. 16. Had strong northeast winds most of the passage. Surg. Simon, Frank Thomas, seaman, and Charles Mitchell, ordinary seaman, are sick on board. John J. Kelly, apprentice, died Nov. 20. E. G. Trapp, apprentice, died on the same day. On Nov. 21, John Uzelman, marine, died. On Nov. 22, John Retzel, marine, died. The rest of the ship's officers and crew are quite well. Yellow fever is supposed to have been the cause of the sickness and deaths on the steamer."

George A. Cook, a brother-in-law of Dr. Simon, arrived from Philadelphia and called at the Navy-yard, where he was informed of the critical condition of Surgeon Simon, and Mr. Cook then went down to Quarantine. He had a consultation with Dr. Smith, and then telegraphed to Mrs. Simons to come on immediately. "For, though she cannot visit her husband," he said, "it will ease her mind very much if she can only see the ship on which her husband lies." Mr. Cook said that Dr. Simons had never been in robust health since he came back from Central America, where he had the fever. Dr. Simons' home is at Haverford College Station, near Philadelphia. He has been married 17 years, and has two daughters, ages 14 and 13.

P. Asst. Surg. G. P. Lumsden had charge aboard the *Boston* after Surgeon Simons was incapacitated. In addition to these officers the *Boston* has on board Capt. F. M. Ramsay, Lieut.-Comdr. Harry Knox, Lieuts. Charles G. Bowman, Wainwright Kellogg, and S. W. B. Diehl; Lieuts. of Junior Grade Ridgely Hunt and W. F. Fullam; Ensigns Edward Lloyd, George R. French, and F. K. Hill; Naval Cadets H. A. Allen, W. S. Burke, F. W. Hibbs, R. H. Jackson, M. R. Pigott, and R. Stocker; Paymaster Daniel A. Smith, Chief Engr. David Smith, P. Asst. Engrs. A. F. Dixon and Geo. S. Willis, Cadet Engrs. B. C. Samson and Solon Arnold, 1st Lieut. Marines F. L. Denny, Acting Gunner Horace Yewell, and Carpenter J. W. Burnham.

Mr. Jennings, Deputy Health Officer, said: "From all that we are able to gather, it is almost certain that the disease was not caught at Port-au-Prince, but took rise among the men themselves. Port-au-Prince had a clean bill of health. I have examined every man on board, and, with the exception of the cases already reported, there is no sickness of any kind. The period of incubation since the last case having been passed without any fresh manifestations, we may, in the present cold atmosphere, regard ourselves as practically safe. The arrangements for isolation are simply perfection, and equal to those of any hospital. There is little or no probability of the disease spreading further, and the public need not feel alarmed. None of those men who went on shore at Port-au-Prince have suffered in the slightest degree, the sickness being confined to those who remained on board."

The Secretary of the Navy received the following report from Capt. Ramsay, dated at sea, longitude 75 deg. 6' west, latitude 19 deg. 12' north, Nov. 16:

"So far as I have been able to learn during the 10 days that this ship has been in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, the lives and property of the American citizens residing there have been in no danger since the night of Sept. 28 last. On that occasion an American was accidentally wounded. I have heard of no insult to the United States flag. The case of the schooner *William Jones* having been satisfactorily settled, and the provisional government of Hayti having expressed its willingness to refer the matter of the *Haytian Republic* to our Government, should see no necessity for the ship to remain any longer at that port and have sailed this day for New York in accordance with the orders of the Department of Sept. 18 last.

The two seamen suffering from the disease were removed to Swinburne Island, where they are well cared for, and stand a good chance of recovery.

Health Officer Smith inspected the U. S. cruiser *Boston*, Nov. 20, at Quarantine, and found her officers and crew all well. The two patients on Swinburne Island were also visited and found to be much improved. In a few days, he reports, they will be convalescent.

## THE MARINES IN BROOKLYN.

THE N. Y. Sun says:

The Marines make most of the trouble at the Brooklyn yard. They have much liberty and some abuse it. Reckless souls who enlist hastily find discipline irksome and relax with rum. Then in the morning round up at the commandant's office queer scenes appear. A German sergeant, with a hairy wooden face, carrying a huge bunch of keys at his belt, ushers a half sober, scared soldier of the sea into the awful presence of the commandant. A few stern words produce a nervous, incoherent denial, more than incriminating. Then comes this order: "Walk a crack."

The bewildered marine stares at the floor until a sharp request to be quick finishes unnerving him, then goes staggering off across the floor.

"Right about face!"

The victim essays the manoeuvre only to swing

about with a reel. Then the grim sergeant clutches him and leads him away to the clank-clink of the keys, just as he has done to a host of others. He is thrown into a narrow room at the end of the long, yellow house, to await a light confinement there if his offence be condoned; to the Court-martial if it isn't, and then the stone cells at Charlestown.

## ORDNANCE NOTES.

The English papers report that the regiments to whom a limited number of the new Lee magazine rifle have been served out for experimental trial are unanimous in their verdict as to its value and its serviceable qualities. The men themselves who have had the handling of it, and who are perhaps the best judges of its merits, speak most favorably of the weapon, both for execution and for handling. The assumed difficulty in "shouldering" appears to have been a purely imaginary one, the rifle being supported by the fore-finger beneath the magazine, and the second finger against the trigger-guard, in the simplest manner. The mechanism has been choked with sand, but when the sand was shaken out it worked as freely as ever. The arrangements for the manufacture of the new magazine rifle are still likely to be delayed for a time. The sealed pattern has still to be prepared, and this cannot be done until the various modifications have been carried into execution, and the result submitted for consideration of the experimental branch. It is now more than six months since the new rifle was produced by the committee. The first announcement of the fact appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 2, 1888, some time before the English service papers received the information.

The *Avenir Militaire* reports that a regiment of Spanish dragoons have been armed with a new carbine, recommended by a board which has since 1885 been in search of the most suitable model of a cavalry carbine intended to replace the old pistol of 1871, as it has been found that the heavy cavalry pistol, rarely available at close quarters, was useless for firing at long ranges. Experiments were made with two different carbines having a gauge of eleven millimetres, the same as the infantry rifle, the difference between the two being that the proportion in the grooves of the barrel was as 50 to 65 centimetres. The latter was found the most accurate of the two.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* reports that the application of Watkin's position-finder to English coast batteries has effected an entire revolution in the working of them. In future the presence of trained gunners in the various detachments will be absolutely superfluous. All that they shall require will be a class of men who can read the letters on a dial in front of them, and who can lay and train the gun accordingly. The gun is at once laid and loaded by the gun detachment, whose work is now over. The operator watches his telescope, and, unless something very unforeseen happens, in a few moments he observes the vessel aimed at crossing the hair-lines of his telescope. Instantaneously, then, he presses a button, and the gun is fired by electricity. Practically, it has been found advisable to fire in salvos, and the entire number of guns, which face similarly in a battery, can be fired as easily as one or two. The manipulation of the instrument is so extremely simple that capital "courses" can be traced out by the indicator after very little practice.

A London correspondent of the *New York Times* says: "The model of the proposed ammunition cart for supplying the fighting line under fire with cartridges is finished and has been shown to the authorities this week. Any number of rounds up to 20,000, according to the nature of the ground, can be taken up across the deadly zone by two men sheltered from all small arms' fire. The wheels are on the bicycle principle; the axle may (though it need not) be cranked; the body of the cart is made like the bow of a clinker-built boat turned upside down, and the cover, as well as the wings and the screen below the body, is made of fine corrugated steel, 3/16 of an inch in thickness. It is not believed that the shields will deflect every bullet aimed at a short distance or happening to strike very direct. But inasmuch as it is estimated that no cart will be required to go nearer to the enemy than 500 or 600 yards, and as the whole surface is curved or pointed, the chances of escape for a couple of men taking up ammunition will be multiplied exceedingly. Of course, the cart will not withstand shell fire, but it bids fair to withstand ordinary rifle fire at ranges such as it is likely to be used withal."

A Newport despatch of Nov. 25 says: "In an official trial of the Hall torpedo, held at the Torpedo Station on Saturday, the torpedo itself worked satisfactorily, the speed, distance and submergence being very good. The launching apparatus gave some trouble, the blades of one of the propellers striking it and becoming bent, thereby causing the torpedo to take a course to the right."

A LONDON correspondent of the *New York Times* says: "A prodigious experiment has been made this week. A fully-charged Whitehead torpedo has been set up and fired at with a 1-inch Nordenfeldt gun. The range was the absurd distance of 30 yards, and much surprise seems to have been felt when the steel cone penetrating the torpedo exploded with a great noise. Why, what was expected? The experiment was repeated at the same distance with a 3-pound Hotchkiss gun on a phosphor bronze torpedo and with a like result. Now, what was the object of this waste of good materials?"

The board, consisting of Col. Barr, Judge Advocate General's Dept.; Maj. Lawton, Insp. General's Dept., and Capt. McNally, Ordnance Department, which convened in Washington last week for the purpose of preparing new regulations for the inspection of the accounts of disbursing officers or armories and arsenals, adjourned the same day, after having reached the conclusion that the system at present in vogue could not be improved.

## SOME 'FRISCO REMINISCENCES.

THE San Francisco *News-Letter* in a series of "Frisco Reminiscences" says: In 1865, just after the war, the "Army" tone of society was considerably strengthened and improved by an influx of officers, fresh from Southern battlefields. Two regiments arrived, viz., the 3d Artillery and the 14th Infantry. The artillery was under command of Gen. French, than whom a more delightful old warrior never breathed; and the infantry was commanded by Gen. H. D. Wallen. Of the artillery officers the most conspicuous were Brevet Lieut.-Col. Neil Dennison, son of the Postmaster General in Lincoln's cabinet, a tall, handsome young fellow, who had won his high rank by bravery in the field; Capt. James H. Calef, a charming and good-looking young man, who knew the music of whistling bullets and screaming shells as well as he did that of waltzes, galops and polkas; Col. S. N. Benjamin; Major Lord; Capt. Ramsay; Capt. Bisell; Lieut. Breckenridge; Capt. S. Munson; Lieut. Wilson. The infantry officers most noted at balls were Col. Coppinger, a gallant Irishman who had seen service in the British army before he offered his sword to the Union cause; Col. O'Beirne; Col. Smedberg; Capt. John H. Coster. About the same time Gen. Halleck took command of the Division of the Pacific, and brought with him as aides Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Whittier, Col. "Bob" Scott, son of Dr. W. A. Scott, the Presbyterian minister, and brother of Billy and Chalmers, Capt. Huntington, of the 4th Artillery, and Col. Wagner, a relation of Mrs. Halleck. Gen. Whittier was the youngest general in the Army. He was only about 28, and was a very handsome man, with clear-cut small features, unadorned by mustache or beard of any sort. Col. "Bob" Scott was one of the most popular young men in the Army. Every one liked him. His wife was a Miss Bessie Casey, daughter of the general of that name. A great beauty she was, with one of the sweetest faces I ever saw, and the most charming manners. Capt. Huntington was a tall, broad-shouldered man, who would have been handsome but for a ferocious look, enhanced by a large mustache, elaborately waxed into long, bayonet-like points at the ends. His wife was another most charming lady, a beautiful dancer, very handsome, with black hair and eyes, brilliant white teeth and a marble-like, pale complexion. She was in every way a great acquisition to society. Gen. and Mrs. Halleck gave several very pleasant afternoon receptions at their house on Second and Folsom streets about this time, to which the elite were invited. The last of the series took place at night, and was in fact a ball. Mrs. Halleck was one of the most perfect and accomplished ladies San Francisco has ever known.

I remember a very enjoyable picnic at Angel Island during the summer of 1866, I think it was. This picnic was, if I mistake not, got up by General Whittier, the boy-faced brigadier-general. On reaching the island the guests strolled about in couples under the trees, and then had a dance in the quarters of one of the married officers.

Another delightful entertainment was given at the Marine Barracks at Mare Island by Major Fendall, of the Marine Corps. Major Fendall was one of the most refined and polished of men, and knew how to entertain people like a prince. One young lady I remember particularly at this entertainment. She was a Miss Mary Walker, a sister of Mrs. Henry S. Dexter. She was a most charming young lady, very pretty, and extremely agreeable.

## THE BOGUS AND THE TRUE SOLDIER.

AN Englishman writing to the *New York World* says: "It seems to me that after the last war no privates or troopers were left except in the regular forces, but there must have been but few officers killed, judging from the thousands that live to tell the tale. That there are really numbers of gentlemen who have fully earned their respective ranks in the noblest way a soldier can, namely, by personal courage, integrity, and ability, can be doubted, of course, by none; but that there are many thousands whom I don't believe ever saw a fight or smelt powder, can equally be doubted by none, and even if they have served can never have held the rank they so proudly prefix to their names."

"In Europe these men bring not only ridicule on themselves but to the entire body of American soldiers. Every one, apparently, who is no one in his own country prefixes his name with 'colonel' when in ours, and we have got so used to him that we can 'spot' him a hundred yards off. I must confess that in England I had a very poor opinion of the set-up and military bearing of our soldiers, but I only judged from these fictitious ones, with their protruding stomachs and rounded shoulders. Since my arrival in this country I have had very good reason to alter my opinion concerning the United States Army and its auxiliary forces. The stamina and general set-up of the men, as well as the excellence of their drilling, compares, indeed, very favorably with any European army, and the appearance of the officers in their plain, serviceable uniforms, their well-knit figures and fearless countenances leaves no room for doubt of their courage and ability in time of war. While at Huntsville, in Alabama, I had the opportunity of seeing one of the artillery regiments—which had not been together for quite a number of years—mustered on parade. They presented an appearance equal to any regiment I had ever seen, and one could not but imagine how splendidly these men would fight were any occasion to arise. The colonel, a smart, dapper little man, looked every inch what he was, fit to command the smart little regiment and to govern officers and men in a manner befitting an officer and a gentleman. With the officers I was no less impressed. The greater part of them were weather-beaten men, whose whole army career had been spent in continual warfare with the Indians, and a few well set up young fellows fresh from West Point and rejoicing in the first glamor of their uniforms."

The judge directed one of the bailiffs attending court at Lawrenceville, Ga., last week, to go out in town and bring in the Forty-second Georgia—meaning that volume of Georgia reports. The constable was gone for some time, and returned, stating that he had searched the town over and could not find a member of the regiment in town.



## AMERICANS IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THERE must be some reason why the native born do not enlist in such numbers as to fill the Army to its required strength, and why those that do enlist do not remain long enough to attain the position of non-commissioned officers; as shown by the very small percentage of same. It has been frequently shown that the majority of the deserters are native born—the very class the Government ought to encourage to stay in the Army.

Americans understand in a very short time the ins and outs of military discipline and the very questionable methods of promotion, and having the advantage of the foreigner in knowing the country generally take French leave, or obtain their discharge by influence or otherwise before the expiration of their term of service, which can be seen from the numbers discharged daily.

To give the native born and intelligent foreigners a chance and as an inducement for all to remain in the Service:

1. There should be an examination in the common school branches and the duties of the position to be obtained, for non-commissioned officers of all classes. It would compel the drones to action, and encourage the ambitious young men. The branches to be examined in and the percentage of each to enable a candidate for promotion to pass the required standard should be determined by a Board of Officers.

2. Increase and grade the pay for all positions, from private to 2d lieutenant, and not have it as now, that the private on extra duty receives more pay than the sergeant-major of his regiment.

3. Optional retirements at 25 years' service and compulsory retirements at 30 years for all enlisted men. The English Army requires but 21 years' service and then retire (discharged) at the pay of your rank.

Promotions by examination would be of little account unless it were forbidden to reduce the non-commissioned officer to the ranks except by the sentence of a Court-martial. He should be made to feel he holds his warrant at the will of the Government and not on the mere whim of any one man, no matter how high his rank.

Another correspondent says: "Your correspondent 'New Jersey' is certainly ignorant of the examinations which candidates for hospital stewards' appointments have to undergo. I most emphatically deny that Americans have not the same chance as foreigners in our Army. The truth is that natives that enter our Army do not come in with intentions of adopting their profession, but simply because they have acted from the impulse of the moment, and are as ready to leave as they were to enlist. If statistics are consulted it will be found that 75 per cent. of the deserters are native citizens."

## THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

GENERAL CHARLES F. MANDERSON, the present Senator from Nebraska, has been spoken of quite frequently since the election as the probable successor to Mr. Endicott in the War Office. We can only add our wish that it may be so, for he is a man who is thoroughly familiar with military matters, has an especial interest in the Army—Regular, as well as militia—and knows more of the needs of the Great West than any man living, for he has been from one end to the other, visiting every Territory in the Union.

Nov. 19, 1888.

DAKOTA.

## TONTINE INSURANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE experience of C. P. H. with a tontine policy, as published in the JOURNAL of Nov. 3, is, I suppose, about the experience of most persons who try that plan. I took a policy for ten years in the New York Equitable and in that time paid them \$1,264. Upon the surrender of my policy they could only return me \$440. I told them the result was much less than I was led to expect from their circulars, etc. They said they thought it very good. I have never seen my result published to catch new victims.

W. T. M.

## CAPTAIN CHARLES KING.

CAPT. CHARLES KING's novel, "Dunraven," in the December number of Lippincott's is well worth reading. The New York Herald referring to it says: "It is compact, interesting and breezy. While authors who are less successful are analyzing Capt. King's style and trying to discover the secret of its popularity they may perhaps discover that a profession that compels a man to spend most of his time out of doors, filling his lungs with pure air and keeping his arterial circulation in fine working order may be at the bottom of it. The only English author whose stories have as much manly sparkle and dash as King's is Blackmore, who also is an out-of-door man, being by choice a florist, forester, and market gardener." An interesting sketch of Capt. King by Lieut. Phil Reade, U. S. A., of Major Gen. Crook's staff, follows the novel. In this sketch Lieut. Reade says: "King in everything save that crippled arm of his is a soldier. With him it is the soldier and the soldier life that predominates. The interior of his up-stairs study is in keeping with the profession and the tastes of the occupant. Suspended from the walls are the shoulder knots, sword belt, sabre, and forage cap that did service years ago in Arizona. The fifth numeral is in the cap front, and in the centre of the insignia of rank. Buckskin leggings—given him by Buffalo Bill—embroidered by Indian hands with parti-colored beads, are there. The portrait, in oil, of his father, Gen. Rufus King, looks down upon maps and faded blue prints of the region about Tonto Basin, Arizona—a spot destined to become as much of a place of resort for tourists and artists as the Falls of the Yosemite or Niagara. In one of the drawers of Capt. King's writing desk are the note books, itineraries, and travel routes kept by him with fidelity and neatness during his active military career. The magnificent presentation sword owned by General King is displayed by his soldier-author son in the reception room down stairs; there, too, on the mantel is the Metairie whip, relic of the New Orleans

race, but the photographs of King's soldier friends are all kept in his study, and lending a charm to it all is the refined, kindly, handsome face of the host, whose voice, like the touch of his bridle hand, is soft and sincere as a woman's, but can be stern and cold as steel."

## COLLISIONS IN FOGS.

IN his annual report to the National Board of Steam Navigation, President Cheney shows that there were in 1887 84 casualties to vessels from collisions in fogs; 100 in 1886, 120 in 1885, 92 in 1884 and 50 in 1883. He gives a statement by Captain H. C. Taylor, U. S. Navy, who says:

The general idea on shore and among seafaring people who do not reflect and observe closely, is that if you are going slower, you can stop easier; if going at a high rate of speed it takes longer; but the real fact is, that for all purposes of avoiding impending collisions, it is impossible to stop at all when at high speed, within any period needed to avoid collision.

Those who have practically tried it, know that when a large seagoing vessel is rushing through the water 12 or 13 knot speed, that the first effect of the propeller or paddle wheels backing, is in no way perceptible. The momentum of the ship begins to be lost by the natural resistance of the water, and when checked somewhat, the effect of the screw commences to be felt, and not before. No heavy vessels (whose momentum becomes so great as their speed increases) should go more than six knots per hour in a thick fog, if they hope to avoid collision; and a speed of eight to nine knots renders avoidance impossible.

The investigations and experiments of Captain Colomb, R. N., with many steam screw vessels, of different size, and moving at different speed, show that the average distance in which a steamer will stop after suddenly reversing the engines, is four and one-half times the ship's length.

Some experiments made with the S. S. *Auranta*, 480 feet long, and moving at a speed of 13 knots, showed that she came to a dead stop in three and six tenths times her length, after reversal of the engines.

The case of the *Auranta* is a very favorable one, and indicates that, though not at full speed, she stopped in one-third (1,728 feet) of a mile. All of us who are familiar with thick fogs will realize the uselessness of stopping only after one-third of a mile has been covered.

Experiments with S. S. *Oregon* gave the same results: the time to come to a dead stop being 3 minutes and 59 seconds.

The mean results of many trials with different sized vessels, and moving at different speeds, show that to stop a vessel in the shortest possible space, the helm should be put hard over the instant the engines are reversed. If this is done, the vessel will lose way and come to a state of rest when she has changed her heading four points. She will then have moved ahead a little less than three times her length, and will have transferred one length; that is, her stern will be just clear of her original course.

The dragging action of the rudder, as mentioned above, is well known to all seafaring people, and can generally be utilized to avoid collision, unless danger exists on both bows. But we must remember that the above results were obtained largely in quiet weather and smooth water; and a strong breeze or rough sea is liable to alter the above results as to the movement of the ship's head.

## A NAVAL RESERVE.

THE following resolution was unanimously adopted by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, Oct. 10, 1888:

Whereas, In anticipation of National legislation providing a naval reserve for the United States, the State of Massachusetts has authorized by a recently enacted law, the organization of her naval militia, and it is publicly announced that other States, appreciating the value of organized trained bodies who may be readily utilized in defence of their exposed coasts and seaports, are taking similar steps to make effective the proposed U. S. Naval Reserve Law; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation appoint a committee of five members, to consider this question and report thereon to this Board, if deemed advisable, by bill for introduction in our State Legislature at the coming session, or, in such manner as in the judgment of the committee will best promote the end proposed.

The following committee was appointed by the President: Chairman, Mr. Aaron Vanderbilt, of the Ward Line; 115 Wall St.; Gen. Edward L. Molineux, of C. T. Reynolds and Co., 106 Fulton St.; Mr. Wm. Kreba, of Johnson and Higgins, 62 Wall St.; Captain Ferdinand F. Earle, Proprietor Hotel Normandie and Earle's Hotel; Mr. Thornton N. Motley, 26 Liberty St.

## AFFAIRS IN SAMOA.

A CORRESPONDENT at Apia, Samoa, writes as follows under date of Nov. 6:

"Matters are daily growing worse in Samoa instead of improving. The American, British and German Consulates are guarded by platoons of marines from the men-of-war *Adams*, *Lizard* and *Adler*, respectively. The buildings are fortified by sandbags placed on all sides to a height of three or four feet. The marines carry loaded muskets, and all persons approaching at night are halted before they can enter the buildings. This state of affairs went into operation Oct. 24, and was caused by acts of the Germans, whose attitude towards the Americans and English as well as toward the natives is becoming unendurable. Capt. Leary of the U. S. man-of-war *Adams*, conveyed such a positive communication to the captain of the German man-of-war and the German Consul as caused them to restrain the natives from further acts of violence. The three years' cruise of the *Adams* expired two months ago, but such was the condition of affairs that Capt. Leary decided to remain here until relieved by the man-of-war *Nipsic* from Callao. Americans in Apia complain that the Government has neglected to offer them the protection to which they are entitled, though Capt. Leary, of the *Adams*, has done everything possible to protect American interests. The *Nipsic* is expected here daily from Callao. She will relieve the *Adams* and the latter vessel will sail at once for San Francisco."

(From the New York Sun.)

## PRACTICAL NAVAL TALK.

AMONG the passengers on the steamer *Advance* was Rear Admiral Braine, U. S. N., who was returning after nearly three years of service with the South Atlantic Squadron. With him were Flag Lieut. Barroll and Lieut. Wykoff, the Admiral's secretary. There were also forty-seven sailors whose terms of service had expired or was about to expire. They are sent home promptly because if kept over their term of enlistment their pay must be raised one quarter. A part of the forty-seven were boys whose enlistment of three years had expired and whom the law requires to be dismissed at the end of that time in the United States. Old sailors who are honorably discharged can enlist within ninety days and resume their old places on the pay roll of the Navy. The boys are said to be fitted to become at once third mates of vessels and fill the position well. The Admiral said last night at his house, 71 Second place, Brooklyn, that the Southern squadron ought to be increased at once. There are now three vessels, the *Tallapoosa*, the *Suvarra*, and the *Alliance*, that have to cover the waters comprised in a space bounded on the north by the equator and on the south by latitude 53 deg. and on the east by longitude 70 deg. east and on the west by longitude 70 deg. west. This takes in all eastern South American ports, the ports on the western coast of Africa and on the eastern coast as far as Madagascar. The English squadron for Brazil alone consists of four men-of-war. At Para, on the homeward voyage, Admiral Braine said they first got a rumor to the effect that Harrison had been elected. A telegram to New York verified the rumor. At Bahia the commander of the English squadron had just received a telegram which said: "The English Minister, Sackville West, dismissed by Cleveland. War imminent." This report was soon set right, and Admiral Braine congratulated the English captain upon not being put in the quandary between having to run away or be whipped.

Admiral Braine said that the chief duties of the American vessels in Southern waters was to visit all the ports on the station once a year and protect American citizens. He cited a case where he obtained a fair trial for a man named Davis at Panto Arranas, Chili. The Chileans kept Davis in jail, letting him out only when an American war vessel appeared. Then they clapped him behind the bars again. Admiral Braine had him sent with his family to Valparaiso, where he had a fair trial. The Admiral will now take a deserved rest. Commodore Gillis will succeed him in the command of the Southern squadron.

## FORBES ON SHERIDAN.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES contributes a spirited article to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the military ability of General Sheridan, apropos of the publication of the latter's memoirs in London. He begins by combatting Lord Wolseley's theory that a successful commander must be a master of military history, arts and sciences, and cites notable achievements of citizen soldiers in the Civil War. Sheridan, he says, was a graduate of West Point, but was not an apt scholar, and there is no hint in his memoirs that he ever after graduation opened a book treating of the art of war. Eight years of Indian service strengthened in him the American virtues of self-reliance, judicious boldness, subtlety, and adaptability. He served in obscure capacities during the early part of the war until Grant marked his merit and made him commander of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac. In conclusion, Forbes says:

"So brilliant was Sheridan's work as a cavalry leader that his name has come to be associated chiefly with that rôle, but in this injustice has been done him, for he handled all arms with equal skill and enterprise, and in the success of the final, fiercest struggle that culminated in Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House he stands out as the principal figure, in whose track of torado like energy Grant seems to have followed tamely. In the soldierly characteristics of Sheridan and Skobeleff there was much in common. Both men had innate military genius, both possessed the magnetism which inspired to heroism the men they led; both, when occasion called, became veritable thunderbolts of war; both had their fighting ardor under control, and both were endowed with infinite capacity for taking pains to achieve success."

## "BOUND FOR A SOJER FOR TO GO."

AS A specimen of the yearning desire for a military life so often felt, the Kansas City *Times* publishes the following letter received a few days ago at Fort Leavenworth:

FORT SCOTT, P. O., Nov. 7.

Recruit Sergeant:

DEAR SIR: I am anxious to join the U. S. Army; cannot do so here and have not the means to come on. My height is 5'4", chest, 35. If you can pass me to Fort Leavenworth shall join immediately. Let me know by return post and oblige.

A. L. ANSON.  
He apparently came to the conclusion that it was dangerous to hang around Fort Scott and thought best to start at once as walking was good. He writes the same date on another postal.

FORT SCOTT POST OFFICE, Nov. 7.

Recruit Sergeant:

DEAR SIR: Shall start at once for Fort Leavenworth by foot. Shall send on two grips by express as a guarantee for my entering the Army, as I hope to walk it in about three and a half days. If I am lucky enough to jump the train I shall be there earlier. Please pay expenses. A. L. ANSON.

## FORT BROWN, TEXAS.

ABOUT midnight, Nov. 18, two burglars entered the quarters of Major C. H. Carlton, 3d Cav., commandant of Fort Brown, and going to the room of the servant, put a pillow over her head, and then after a struggle, in which the girl's clothes were almost torn from her, tied her hands and feet to the bed. They then took her keys and opened her trunks and boxes, stealing \$36 and two gold rings. At this moment one of them let a hatchet fall on the floor, which awoke Mrs. Carlton, who called the major. The robbers fled and escaped. This is the last of a series of robberies that have been committed in the garrison during the last few weeks.



## THE ARMY.

G. O. 101, H. Q. A., Nov. 22, 1888.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, Par. 2359 of the Regulations (amended by G. O. 68, of 1887, from this office) is revoked.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War Par. 2355, 2356, and 2358 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

2355. When hospital construction is necessary, the senior medical officer, after obtaining from the post quartermaster an estimate of cost, will transmit the regulation plans and specifications, with proposed modifications and explanation of location and material, through military channels, to the Secretary of War. Similar action will be taken upon quarters for hospital stewards.

2356. When hospitals or hospital stewards' quarters are erected or repaired, the officer conducting the work will consult, as to minor details, the medical officer, who will inspect the work for the Medical Department.

2358. The senior medical officer will, after obtaining a detailed estimate of labor, material and cost from the post quartermaster, forward on the 15th of March of each year, through military channels, to the Secretary of War, an account of repairs, alterations, or additions, with necessary plans, needed during the next fiscal year for hospitals and hospital stewards' quarters, stating the condition of the buildings and the necessity for repairs. When the work is completed, the medical officer will report to the Secretary of War whether it was performed according to the estimate, and the material and balance of allotment remaining. Approved plans or estimates for construction and repair will be altered only on authority of the Secretary of War.

By command of Major General Schofield:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 102, H. Q. A., Nov. 24, 1888.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War Par. 2290 (amended by G. O. 58, of 1884) and section 7 of Par. 2335 (amended by G. O. 76, of 1887) of the Regulations are revoked.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War the following regulation is published to the Army, and will be numbered Par. 2310½ of the Regulations:

2310½. The charges for admission to post hospitals will be as follows, viz.: For surgeons for General Service clerks, 50 cents per day; for enlisted men of the Signal Corps, 50 cents per day; for retired sergeants and corporals of ordnance, 25 cents per day; for other retired enlisted men, 15 cents per day; for General Service messengers 25 cents per day; the money thus received will be added to and accounted for with the hospital fund. For nursing, medicines, and subsistence for veterinarians, 50 cents per day; for quartermaster's employees, who will transfer their ration to the hospital, 40 cents per day; for seamen and river boatmen, admitted only on permit issued by a medical officer of the Marine Hospital Service, or a customs officer, \$1 per day; the money thus received will be accounted for as provided in Par. 2211.

III. By direction of the Secretary of War Par. 2311 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2311. Civilians not in the public service shall be admitted to hospital only in cases of extreme necessity, and on the written statement of the senior medical officer. Rations will not be issued by the Substistence Department, but food will be purchased from the hospital fund. A reasonable charge, not exceeding \$1 per day, will be made for each civilian so admitted; three-fourths of the money thus received being added to and accounted for with the hospital fund, and the remainder distributed among the members of the Hospital Corps.

IV. By direction of the Secretary of War section 4 of Par. 2335 (amended by G. O. 76, of 1887) is further amended to read as follows:

2335. 4. A monthly statement of the hospital fund and return of durable property (Form No. 48, new) to be made and forwarded to the medical director, who will verify its correctness and forward it to the Surgeon General.

V. By direction of the Secretary of War the following described vouchers, returns, and reports, on blanks furnished by the Medical Department, being no longer necessary, are discontinued, viz.: Nos. 47, 48, 52, 53, and 54.

VI. By direction of the Secretary of War the annexed form, to be known as No. 46 (new), is adopted for issue to the Army by the Surgeon General.

By command of Major General Schofield:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 103, H. Q. A., Nov. 26, 1888.

In cases where discharge on account of physical disability is not imperatively demanded, or where there is reason to believe that benefit would result from a change of surroundings, medical directors of departments will request the department commander to transfer the soldier to the military hospital nearest to department headquarters, in order to the determination of the case, and that, if necessary, the personal observation of the medical director may be extended to it.

When permanent benefit may be expected from a change of climate, the papers in the case will be forwarded, with recommendation as to locality, etc., through military channels, for the action of the Major General Commanding.

Before taking final action upon certificates of disability in cases likely to be benefited by treatment in the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, the formal application required by the regulations for admission thereto will be made.

A record of the cases transferred under the foregoing, with a report of the results, will be forwarded to the Surgeon General at the end of each calendar year.

By command of Major-General Schofield:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CHS. No. 13, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Nov. 15, 1888.  
Publishes results of the classification in marksmanship for the target season of 1888.

Sharpshooters.....	51x200-10,200
Marksmen.....	53x100-55,300
First-class men.....	18x 60-11,240
Second-class men.....	17x 30- 510
Third-class men.....	22x 10- 220
Present, not firing.....	2x 0- 0
	834 177,570
Individual figure of merit.....	93.01
Figure of merit, skirmish firing.....	30.16
	2123.17
General figure of merit, 1888.....	61.68
" 1887.....	64.40
Loss.....	2.85

G. O. 104, H. Q. A., Nov. 27, 1888.

In future, all changes of station of troops which may be contemplated by department commanders will be reported to division headquarters, and the sanction of the division

commander obtained before such changes are ordered. The division commander will promptly communicate his action to these headquarters, with a view to further instructions from the Major-General commanding the Army, in case it be found that the proposed department changes will interfere with other movements that may be in contemplation. In cases where it is necessary to move troops to meet emergencies, such movements, with the reasons therefor, will be reported through division headquarters at the earliest possible moment.

By command of Major General Schofield:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Quartermasters and Substistence Departments.

Col. Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M. G., will proceed to Monterey, Cal., on public business. (S. O. 83, Nov. 16, D. California.)

Capt. George E. Pond, A. Q. M., will proceed from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Collins, Col., on public business connected with the Q. M. Dept., and on completion thereof return to his proper station. (S. O., Nov. 20, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 10 days, to commence on or about Dec. 3, is granted Col. Wm. W. Burns, A. C. G. S., Governor's Island (S. O. 232, Nov. 30, Div. A.)

## Pay Department.

The troops in Div. Atlantic will be paid to Nov. 30 as follows: Col. Rodney Smith, Asst. Paymr.-Gen., Governor's Island and David's Island. Maj. Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Fort Wayne, Mich. Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., Fort Wood, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton and West Point. Major George W. Baird, Paymr., Fort Warren, Mass., and Watertown Arsenal. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., Willet's Point, Fort Schuyler, Fort Columbus and Sandy Hook. Major John S. Witchoy, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 231, Nov. 27, Div. Atlantic.)

## Medical Department.

Major Ely McClellan, surgeon, having reported, is assigned as attending surgeon at Division Hdqrs. and as examiner of recruits at Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 123, Nov. 24, Div. Mo.)

The leave granted Capt. Edward B. Moseley, asst. surg., is extended three months. (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted Major Henry M. Cronkrite, Surg., to take effect upon his being relieved from court-martial duty at Little Rock Barracks, Ark. (S. O., Nov. 26, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John J. Cochran, Asst. Surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Division Headquarters. (S. O. 69, Nov. 19, Div. Pacific.)

A. A. Surg. Samuel S. Boyer will proceed from Fort Concho to Fort McIntosh and report for duty. (S. O. 117, Nov. 21, D. Texas.)

Lieut.-Col. Joseph C. Bailly, M. D., having reported is assigned to duty as Medical Director of the Dept., and will relieve Lieut.-Col. Edward P. Volium, surgeon. (G. O. 20, Nov. 22, D. Texas.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Robert B. Benham, Asst. Surg., Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 11, Nov. 24, D. Platte.)

Acting Hospital Steward James Smith, on duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., will be sent to Fort Apache, A. T., for temporary duty. Upon his arrival Hospital Steward Wm. Esser will comply with Par. 8, S. O. 244, Oct. 10, 1888. (S. O., Nov. 26, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. George Dawson, Hospital Corps, Camp Pena Colorado, is transferred to Fort Douglas. (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.)

## Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Lawrence L. Bruff, O. D., Watervleet Arsenal, is extended one month and fifteen days. (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. H. M. Robert, C. E., will proceed from Philadelphia, Pa., to Fort Delaware, and the fort and mortar battery opposite Fort Delaware, Del., and to the battery at Fann's Point, N. J., on public business. (S. O., Nov. 26, H. Q. A.)

## THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers  
Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Nov. 24, 1888:

## TROOPS.

Hdqs. 4th Cav., to Fort Lowell, Ariz.  
Troop H, 4th Cav., to Fort Bowie, Ariz.  
Troop K, 4th Cav., to Fort Verde, Ariz.  
Hdqs. 10th Cav., to Fort Apache, Ariz.  
Troop I, 10th Cav., to Fort Apache, Ariz.  
Troop K, 10th Cav., to Fort Thomas, Ariz.  
Hdqs. and Bats. B and H, 2d Art., to Fort Barrancas, Fla.  
Co. G, 9th Inf., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.  
Co. I, 24th Inf., to Fort Grant, Ariz.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and I, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; U, F, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Leave for one month, to take effect Dec. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. O. L. Hein (S. O. 140, Nov. 19, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. Daniel L. Tate will report to the Supt. Military Academy, West Point, for duty in the Department of Tactics (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. Charles N. Webster, Troop H, Fort Assiniboine, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.)

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C, E, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; F, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

Major S. B. M. Young will report at Dept. Hdqs. on public business (S. O. 117, Nov. 21, D. Tex.)

Lieut. J. W. Heard is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Clark (S. O. 117, Nov. 21, D. Tex.)

Capt. Jas. Allen is relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, on the arrival of Lieut. D. L. Tate, 1st Cav., and will then join his troop (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Boughton is extended one month (S. O., Nov. 27, H. Q. A.)

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., E, G, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; G and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.

Troop K (Dorst's) will proceed from Fort Huachuca to Fort Verde, A. T., and relieve Troop I, 10th Cavalry (Woodward's), which upon being so relieved will proceed to Fort Apache, A. T., and take station (S. O. 129, Nov. 19, D. Ariz.)

Major H. E. Noyes will proceed from Fort Lowell to Fort Bowie, A. T., and assume command of that post. Major E. B. Beaumont will proceed from Fort Bowie to Fort Huachuca, A. T., and take station (S. O. 129, Nov. 19, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson will repair to 157 Hudson street, N. Y., and report to Capt. Henry Wagner, 1st Cav., recruiting officer, to conduct the first detachment of recruits sent from the main cavalry rendezvous to the cavalry depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O. 221, Nov. 20, H. S., N. Y. City.)

## 5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Robert London is extended five months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Nov. 27, H. Q. A.)

## 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, I, and M, Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and L, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

The resignation of Veterinary Surgeon Olaf Schwartzkopf has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect Jan. 1, 1889 (S. O., Nov. 26, H. Q. A.)

## 9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., B, F, J, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. Philip A. Bettens, Jr., is detailed as J. A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Robinson, Neb., to take effect as soon as 1st Lieut. Wilson, 8th Inf., completes his duties as Judge Advocate of the court (S. O. 111, Nov. 24, D. Platte.)

## 10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., A, B, and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, E, G, and K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; F and H, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

Troop K (Lebo's) will proceed from Fort Grant to camp at Fort Thomas, A. T., and relieve Troop G (Lee's), which upon being so relieved will return to its station at Fort Grant. The Hdqs., N. C. Staff and Band, under charge of the regimental adjutant, will proceed from Santa Fe, N. M., to Fort Apache, A. T., and take station (S. O. 129, Nov. 19, D. Ariz.)

## 1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, G, H, I, L, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; E, Ft. Vancouver, Bks., W. T.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice (S. O. 83, Nov. 16, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Charles J. Bailey is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Mason, Cal., vice 1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice, relieved (S. O. 83, Nov. 16, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Albert Todd (S. O. 83, Nov. 16, Div. P.)

The following named officers are temporarily attached to Bat. M for duty, viz.: 1st Lieut. Charles J. Bailey and 2d Lieut. Geo. W. Van Deusen (S. O. 84, Nov. 20, D. Cal.)

The 1st Artillery qualified 21 sharpshooters and 205 marksmen in 1888, a gain of 44 as against 1887 in marksmen, but a loss of 21 in sharpshooters.

A neat roster of commissioned officers, 1st U. S. Artillery, reaches us this week. Of the 56 on the list, 53 are on duty, and one, General Tidball, "at his home awaiting retirement."

## 2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., B, and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; G and L, Huntsville, Ala.; A\* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F\* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

\* Light battery.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., R. I.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F\*, San Antonio, Tex.

\* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Edward Davis, having resumed his duties as recorder of the court of inquiry appointed by S. O. 244, Oct. 10, 1888, H. Q. A., 1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly is relieved from further duty with the court (S. O., Nov. 26, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort McHenry, Md., will issue a furlough for three months to Sergt. William Scott, Bat. I (S. O. 249, Nov. 24, Div. A.)

## 4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., B\*, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F\*, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; H, Ft. Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Fribie, Me.

\* Light battery.

## 5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., E, F\*, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D\*, Ft. Gonzales, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

\* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Wm. P. Duvall having reported by letter to Hdqs., Recruiting Service, from Washington, D. C., will proceed to David's Island, N. Y. H., and report to the C. O. to conduct to the Dept. of Missouri the detachment of recruits now under orders at the depot for the 13th Infantry (S. O. 222, Nov. 21, R. S., N. Y. City.)

## 1st Infantry, Colonel William E. Shafter.

Hdqs., A, D, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. Frederic A. Tripp (S. O. 68, Nov. 16, Div. P.)

The journeys performed by 2d Lieut. Robert H. Noble in obedience to subpoenas of G. C.-M. and orders of the C. O. Benicia Barracks, Cal., from Benicia Barracks to Angel Island, Cal., and return, Oct. 16-18, 1888, and from Benicia Barracks to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and return, Oct. 25-27, 1888, are approved (S. O. 84, Nov. 20, D. Cal.)

The 1st Infantry qualified 21 sharpshooters and 217 marksmen in 1888.



**5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.**

Hdqrs., B. and E. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Kinston, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

1st Lieut. Charles B. Thompson, R. Q. M., is relieved from the further operation of S. O. 250, directing him to report by letter to the Supt. Recruiting Service to conduct recruits to Texas or Arizona (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.).

**7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.**

Hdqrs., B. C. D. E. and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

**8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.**

Hdqrs., A. B. E. F. G. and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D. I. and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Leave for two months, to take effect not later than Dec. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Wilds P. Richardson, Fort Niobrara (S. O. 124, Nov. 21, Div. M.).

1st Lieut. Richard H. Wilson is relieved from duty as J. A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Robinson, Neb., to take effect when the cases now before the court of which he is Judge Advocate are completed (S. O. 111, Nov. 24, D. Platte.).

**9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.**

Hdqrs., B. C. F. H. and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E. San Diego Bks., Cal.; A. Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D. Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K, Ft. Winkles, N. M.

Lieut.-Col. G. M. Brayton will proceed from Whipple Bks., A. T., to Fort Huachuca, A. T., and take station (S. O. 129, Nov. 19, D. Ariz.).

Serjt. Louis G. Murray, Bat. I, 1st Art., at Presidio, is transferred to the 9th Inf. as a private, and will be sent to Whipple Barracks (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.).

**11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.**

Hdqrs., A. D. G. H. and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

**12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.**

Hdqrs., E. G. H. and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A. B. C. and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.

Pvt. Theodore H. Connor, Co. C, Fort Sully, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Nov. 22, H. Q. A.).

**13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.**

Hdqrs., B. D. and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I and G, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C and E, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.  
Hdqrs., B. C. D. F. G. and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; E and K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. A. H. Bainbridge will inspect one public horse at Fort Townsend, for which 2d Lieut. W. B. Reynolds, A. A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 130, Nov. 13, D. Columbia.).

**15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.**

Hdqrs., E. F. G. and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C. D. and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Fomblina, D. T.

A furlough for two months is granted Corp'l Geo. Parker, Co. K, Fort Buford (S. O. 110, Nov. 19, D. Dak.).

1st Serjt. Thomas Hauley, Co. C, Fort Randall, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.).

**17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.**

Hdqrs., A. B. C. E. F. G. I. and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. John A. Lockwood, Fort D. A. Russell (S. O. 124, Nov. 21, Div. M.).

**18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.**

Hdqrs., B. D. and H, Ft. Hays, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G and K, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A and E, Denver, Colo.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William J. Pardee is extended one month (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.).

**19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**

Hdqrs., A. G. H. and I, San Antonio, Tex.; B. C. D. E. and F, Ft. Clark, Tex.; K, Ft. Concho, Tex.

1st Lieut. William M. Williams is detailed as J.-A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Clark (S. O. 117, Nov. 21, D. Tex.).

**20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.**

Hdqrs., B. C. D. E. F. H. and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; A, Ft. Marlins, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The leave granted Capt. John B. Rodman is extended one month (S. O., Nov. 26, H. Q. A.).

**21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.**

Hdqrs., A. C. E. G. and I, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, F. and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Capt. Joseph W. Duncan, having reported, will proceed to David's Island and report to conduct to Fort Sidney recruits ordered to the 21st Inf. Capt. Duncan will then join his company (S. O. 220, Nov. 19, Rec. Ser.).

**22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.**

Hdqrs., A. B. C. D. F. H. and K, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and G, Ft. Totten, D. T.; I, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.  
Hdqrs., F. G. H. and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The journey from Fort Brady, Mich., to Fort Porter, N. Y., and return, performed between Nov. 12 and 15, by Capt. James Henton, upon a subpoena issued by a General Court-martial in session at Fort Porter, is approved (S. O. 251, Nov. 27, Div. A.).

**24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.**

Hdqrs., A. D. and F, Ft. Bagard, N. M.; B, G. H. I. and K, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C and E, San Carlos, Ariz.

Upon arrival of Troop I, 10th Cav., at Fort Apache, Co. I, 24th Inf. (Markley's), will proceed from Fort Apache to camp at Fort Thomas and there take station (S. O. 129, Nov. 19, D. Ariz.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. A. C. Markley (S. O. 120, Nov. 19, D. Ariz.).

(For Late Army Orders see page 272.)

**Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Nov. 24, 1888.**

**CASUALTIES.**

Major Henry J. Farnsworth, Inspector-General, died November 19, 1888, at Fort Monroe, Virginia.  
Major Lyman Bissell (retired), died November 22, 1888, at New Haven, Connecticut.

**Retired Officers.**

Capt. Arthur Morris, U. S. Army (retired), will proceed from New York City to Fort Adams, R. I., as a witness before a G. C. M. (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.).

**Courts-martial.**

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Laramie, Wyo., Dec. 3. Detail: Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf.; Col. Henry R. Mizner and Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Offley, 17th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. John S. Poland, 21st Inf.; Capt. Daniel W. Benham, 7th Inf.; Capt. William S. Worth and Clarence M. Bailey, 8th Inf.; Capt. Clarence E. Bennett, 17th Inf.; Capt. Charles Parker, 9th Cav.; Capt. Augustus W. Corliss, 8th Inf.; Capt. Thomas G. Troxel, 17th Inf.; Capt. Frederick H. E. Eberstein, 21st Inf.; Capt. Clarence A. Steadman, 9th Cav., and Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 109, Nov. 22, D. Platte.).

**Torpedo Instruction.**—The following named officers are detailed at Willet's Point, N. Y., for instruction in torpedo service for the seven months' course commencing Dec. 1, 1888: 1st Lieut. James L. Wilson, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. David Price, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, 2d Art. (S. O., Nov. 26, H. Q. A.).

**DEPARTMENT NEWS.****Dept. of Arizona.—Col. B. H. Grierson.**

A Santa Fe despatch, referring to the transfer of the headquarters and band of the 10th Cavalry to Fort Apache, says: "General Miles has inquired whether or not the reservation at Santa Fe and present buildings thereon could be made at once available for the accommodation of a regimental headquarters, staff, band, and four companies of infantry. Captain Pullman, A. Q. M., examined the reservation buildings, and has reported that accommodations were ample for the purposes named. General Grierson has arrived at Los Angeles. It is probable that among General Miles' last official acts as Department commander will be to direct that four companies, headquarters, staff and band of the 10th Infantry, now stationed at Fort Union, be located in Santa Fe.

**FORT OMAHA, NEB.**

The *Excelsior* of Nov. 24 says: "Lt. and Mrs. C. W. Rowell entertained their friends Thursday evening. Mrs. Gen. Wheaton, Mrs. Lt. Sarson and sister, Mrs. Marvin Porter, attended the charming reception given by Mrs. Dewey Wednesday. On Tuesday an informal hop was given at the hall to our young Dr. Henderson, a favorite in the garrison, on the eve of his departure for Fort Du Chesne on temporary duty. Lt. Mrs. and Miss Mallory gave a delightful progressive hearts party on Wednesday evening. The prizes were won by Mrs. Capt. Ulio and Capt. McKeever. Lt. C. D. Towles returned to Fort Omaha with his bride Thursday. He had his home very delightfully fitted up for the reception, dinner being prepared and served on their arrival. On Friday evening a reception was tendered them by the officers and ladies of the garrison at the hall. The bride looked very pretty and was becomingly dressed in white silk trimmed with lace, high neck and short sleeves, with bouquet of white roses. Refreshments were served about 11 o'clock.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.**

The success of the season was a hunting party organized by Dr. Edie; the next one will be a theatrical entertainment about to be organized by the officers and ladies of the post, for which extensive preparations are now in progress.

Surg. Wolverton, our post surgeon, arrived here a few days ago, followed by Col. Penrose, and an extensive move on the officers' row indicates their presence. Fall has set in with all its force and dressed the foot hills surrounding our post in dismal fogs, which, to a considerable extent, impairs our otherwise beautiful view of the great Salt Lake valley. Major Greary paid the troops a few days ago and the usual number of drunk—monthly ones—are being disposed of by Garrison Courts-martial.

Lieut. Wright and family arrived here from Fort Du Chesne and are well pleased with the change.

**VANITY FAIR.**

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**FORT MCKINNEY, WYOMING.**

MCKINNEY has as yet escaped a blizzard, but for several days past we have realized comfort from our buffalo overcoats in out-of-door exercises, and from fire within "our castles." Snow presents its ghastly dormancy upon outward surroundings, and we have been brought to a realization of the fact that winter is upon us.

The prospective Thanksgiving dinner upon which Troop D, 9th Cav., commanded by 1st Lt. P. P. Powell, will regale itself will not be devoid of the "conventional bird," as ten of these beauties have been procured, and are now undergoing a fattening process, from which elegant developments in size is hoped to be realized before Nov. 29.

Two worthy denizens of our post who, "after the fashion," made a wager on the Presidential election, consisting of a bottle of sherry wine. Having lost the same, the wine was accordingly sent to the winner this evening, with the following lines accompanying it:

"From recent returns, as I had expected, Grand Papa's hat is surely elected. So the bottle of sherry is herewith sent. That you may drink the good health of our next President."

MCKINNEY.

**FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.**

The Kansas City *Times* says:

Lieut. Taylor, 14th Inf., has been elected as secretary of the mess. A good selection.

Lieut. Arrasmith, 3d Inf., the champion billiardist of the U. S. Army, was a guest of Lieut. Wilson, 3d Inf., Nov. 23. He is on a two months' leave.

Lieut. Hein, 1st Cav., is preparing for his departure. He desires to sell a fine horse, cart and harness, and some household furniture.

Serjt. Conlan, of Troop I, 1st Cav., received a severe compound fracture of the left leg Wednesday. His horse stumbled with him on the hard ground.

Judge Franks brought Chaplain Barry a black thorn stick from Ireland, to add to his collection of canes.

E. B. Bronson, president Ft. Paso, Tex., national bank, is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Mason, 4th Inf.

Lieut. Rucker, 2d Cav., has arrived from Jefferson Bks. in charge of military prisoners. He is the guest of Col. W. H. Rucker, chief paymaster.

The death of Trader Jack Evans at Fort Reno is received with general regret.

Mrs. Wm. James, mother of Mrs. Col. W. H. Rucker, accompanied by her little niece, Miss Lucy James, has arrived

from St. James, Mo., to visit for some little time her daughter and Col. Rucker.

Miss Goodin, of St. Louis, who will be pleasantly remembered here as a guest last summer of Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, 14th Inf., is now visiting Kansas City.

**COURTS-MARTIAL CASES.**

In a recent case of a soldier tried for theft Major General Schofield says: "It appears from the record that the ownership and loss of the stolen property is attempted to be proved by hearsay. In weighing the evidence this must be rejected. The accused makes certain statements, which, taken in connection with other evidence, prove that he received and disposed of stolen goods. The larceny itself, however, is not brought home to him, for it is not shown by legal evidence that he was guilty, as charged, of the felonious taking from the possession of the owner or custodian; and there is therefore, a failure of proof. The proceedings, finding, and sentence are disapproved.

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Reno for, when ordered by his troop commander "to stop his talk," failing to obey said order and continuing to make remarks to his troop commander, Gen. Merritt says: "The offense as alleged might relate to either a slight misdemeanor or a serious crime. Therefore, the prisoner having pleaded guilty, the court should properly have taken evidence to show the degree of the offense and to enable the reviewing authority to comprehend the whole case. Though the court may have been fully satisfied as to the gravity of the prisoner's offense, the sentence appears to the reviewing officer as unnecessarily severe, especially in view of the evidence of the prisoner's troop commander as to his good character.

**RECENT DEATHS.**

THE death of Mrs. Wm. T. Sherman has aroused the sympathies of a nation for the old soldier who is thus separated from the wife of his youth, the mother of his children, the sharer of the varied experiences of his eventful life. In her way Mrs. Sherman was hardly less marked a character than her distinguished husband, and her individuality was never absorbed in his. What General Sherman was among soldiers, Mrs. Sherman was among devotees. The gifts of an active intellect and an energetic nature, which with her husband were devoted to the service of Country, were by her consecrated to the service of that Church in which she believed with all the earnestness of her nature. Mrs. Sherman died at her residence, No. 75 West 1st street, New York, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at 9.30 A.M., in the 64th year of her age. The remains were removed on the succeeding day to St. Louis, where the interment took place, a requiem mass being held on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, at the Jesuits' Church.

COMMODORE CICERO PRICE, U. S. Navy, retired, died November 24, at his residence in Troy, N. Y., of pleuro-pneumonia. He was a native of Kentucky, and was appointed Midshipman from that State February 1, 1836. When the war broke out he had attained the rank of Commander, and commanded the steamer *Huntsville*. He was promoted Captain July 16, 1862, and from 1862 to 1865 commanded the *Jamestown* in the East Indies. He was commissioned Commodore Sept. 28, 1866, and retired from active service Dec. 2, 1867. During his service he was over 21 years at sea. Commodore Price's wife was Miss Elizabeth H. Paine, daughter of the late John Paine, of the old Bank of Troy. They had two daughters and one son. One of the daughters is the present Duchess of Marlborough, whose first husband was Mr. Louis Hamersley, of New York.

The funeral was held on Tuesday from the family residence. The remains were interred in Oakwood.

SURGEON W. J. SIMON, U. S. N., of the cruiser *Boston*, who died Nov. 26, was born in Pennsylvania about 46 years ago; was appointed assistant surgeon from that State May 30, 1864. On June 21, 1867, he was promoted passed assistant surgeon, and on Feb. 4, 1875, was commissioned surgeon. The body was removed to Swinburne Island Tuesday, where it will be kept until friends shall make arrangements for the burial. Surgeon Simon was a popular officer and his death has created much gloom in Naval circles.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORG VON MAREES, editor of the "Year Book for the German Army and Navy," who died Nov. 1, distinguished himself in the Franco-German war, and lost a leg in one of the battles.

GENERAL AUGUSTUS MORSE, of Massachusetts, who served with distinction during the war as an officer of Volunteers, died Nov. 25 at Brooklyn, N. Y.

**HARRISON AND THE SOUTH.**

A MEMPHIS special to the New York *Times* says: A few days ago Col. J. W. Jefferson, a prominent business man and planter, who commanded a Michigan regiment during the war, wrote to President-elect Harrison asking him to indicate, as far as he might properly do so, the probable policy of his administration toward the South. The following letter was received, and was made public:

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 14, 1888.

"Col. J. W. Jefferson, Memphis, Tenn.:  
"MY DEAR SIR: Your kind letter of Nov. 9 has been received and I am glad to know that the result of the election brought satisfaction to an Army comrade living in the South. I notice what you say about the situation there and assure you that I appreciate its gravity and have the most sincere desire to be well informed both as to men and affairs in the South. I do most sincerely desire to promote the general good of our whole people, without reference to State lines, and I shall be glad to have the friendly advice and co-operation of the law-abiding and conservative people in all the States. Very truly yours,  
BENJAMIN HARRISON.



## NAVAL ORDNANCE

## REPORT OF COMMODORE SIGARD.

The report of the Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance shows that the Navy had Oct. 31 thirty-seven high-power steel cannon, viz., 2 1/2-inch, 24 6-inch, 8 8-inch, 3 10-inch, 10 other 6 inch guns, after a new design, are practically finished, and 22 others are building. It is expected that the Bethlehem company will commence to deliver forgings during next month, December. The Hotchkiss Ordnance Co. are filling a contract for the following Hotchkiss guns with a supply of ammunition, viz., 20 6-pounders, 22 8-pounders, 10 1-pounders, 32 37 m. m. revolving cannon. The guns are being constructed at the works of the Pratt and Whitney Co., Hartford, and the ammunition at the works of the Winchester Arms Co., New Haven.

The company has met with the usual difficulties in developing a new branch of manufacture, but has made good progress, and will soon make a delivery, both of guns and ammunition, under its contract. It has been more difficult to obtain steel forgings of the proper quality for the manufacture of these guns than was expected; but this branch of the work is progressing reasonably well, and there is no doubt of success therein. The guns and ammunition are intended for the use of the ships now building, and to all appearances will be ready in time.

The Colts Arms Co. are manufacturing for the Navy 5,000 revolvers of a new design, lighter and more conveniently and rapidly loaded. 1,500 Lee magazine rifles have been ordered. Lieut. W. W. Kimball, U. S. N., has been of great service in connection with the designs of the new revolver. The design of the new 6-inch gun is considered superior to many important particulars to those heretofore in use, and "rather superior to the best types of guns of its class and kind now extant abroad." The standard type of 8-inch gun has been improved on the same lines. The designs for the new model of 10-inch gun are completed.

A 10 inch gun, Mark I, intended for the U. S. Monitor *Miantonomah*, has been lately fired at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, showing a velocity of 2,002 feet per second at the muzzle.

The Bureau has been making a preliminary design of quick-firing guns, and sections showing the general characteristics of the piece projected are given.

The Messrs. Dupont do not appear to be succeeding to the satisfaction of the Department in manufacturing brown powder for any but the 6 inch guns, and it is clear that an effort must be made to change the characteristics of our powder in this country so as to produce results analogous to those obtained abroad, where a charge of one-third the weight of the projectile goes in a bore 40 calibres long, a muzzle velocity of a little less than 2,400 feet per second, with a chamber pressure of about 18 or 19 tons. The Bureau has drawn the attention of the prominent powder makers of the country to this matter. This new foreign powder is said to absorb moisture very rapidly, and is therefore objectionable in that respect. It is, perhaps, questionable whether in its present form it can be conveniently adapted to the conditions of ordinary service afloat.

"Heretofore the Bureau has had no success in obtaining cast-steel common shell or shrapnel of proper quality for service. Within a short time, however, a few cast-steel shells have been submitted by the manufacturers which have passed inspection and will doubtless be suitable for service. This is a most gratifying fact; and if the output continues equally good, we will soon secure a supply of these absolutely essential projectiles.

"The Bureau regrets to say that only two armor-piercing shells (of 8 inch calibre) have been furnished during the year. Of these, one cracked in store from temper strains and the other is ready for trial and will be shortly fired from the 8 inch gun against a 10 inch compound plate manufactured by Sir John Brown, of Sheffield, England, which has been on hand several years. If it endures this test successfully, others can be immediately ordered of the same kind, as all the particulars of its manufacture and treatment are known.

Several alterations in the naval percussion fuse are suggested, and an adjustable time-fuse is being sought for by experiment.

One central pivot carriage for the new 6 inch gun is ready for testing at the proving ground; 12 others have passed the ballistic test, and 19 others have been ordered. Some of the steel-makers are obtaining difficulty in the necessary ductility in these castings, but on the whole they are reasonably successful.

An electric motor for training one of the 8 inch guns of the *Chicago* will soon be ready. Steel deck circles and clips have replaced those of bronze on the *Atlanta* and *Boston*, and are found to work in a perfectly satisfactory and efficient manner. A few rounds have been fired from the first of the 10 inch guns. "The control of recoil is ample, and it is apparent that the hydraulic resisting arrangement will function well."

"The Bureau is considering the advisability of introducing a rapid-fire gun of about 3-inch calibre, carrying a projectile of 14 or 15 pounds with the highest attainable muzzle velocity. A recoil mount with an automatic return for the Hotchkiss guns is to be soon tried.

The trial of the Maxim gun was not wholly satisfactory on account of imperfection of workmanship. A new gun fitted to fire the naval .45 calibre cartridge is to be sent, and Mr. Maxim has been invited to a trial of one of his large calibre guns.

The Bethlehem company have finished their smaller forging and casting press, their steel furnace, their tongs and apparatus for rough turning and boring, but not the larger forging press for 10-inch and larger guns. The erection of a hammer for armor plates has not yet been commenced.

Work on the new gun factory at Washington is progressing, but the only work actually completed is that on the piers for the crane supports in the 8-inch gun shop.

Money is asked for to furnish two first-class third-rate wooden ships last built with a modern armament, to buy a few rapid-firing guns of small calibre for the old ships and cadet magazine rifles for the Naval Academy.

Work at the Naval Proving Ground, under Lieut. Austin M. Haight, has been very successfully conducted, the tests of service guns has been without accident, and they have stood such pressures that it is proposed to increase the standard pressure to obtain muzzle velocities in excess of 2,000 feet per second.

S. D. Smolaniinoff's "inert nitro-glycerine" was tried for three rounds from the 6-inch gun, with 1,700 feet muzzle velocity and without accident, one shell exploding on impact with the water. Further experiments are proposed. The 8-inch B. L. rifle has been raised for 2,000 and 1,700 feet muzzle velocity, and the 8-inch gun for 1,700 feet.

An ingenious instrument for registering the velocity and acceleration of the recoil of guns has been devised by Lieutenant Knight and importantly modified by Ensign Dashiell.

A conditional order has been given the Hotchkiss Ordnance Co. for 30 Howell torpedoes, with a right to take 50.

Two proposals for torpedo boats were received and rejected as they contained no guarantee of performance. One for a Herreroff torpedo boat was accepted and the boat is now building.

The torpedo station has continued under the superintendence of Comdr. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., "whose progressive ideas and extremely efficient management have resulted in very important progress."

The gun cotton factory continues in operation and it is suggested that some private firm be encouraged to supplement it by establishing one elsewhere, and especially near the Pacific Coast. There is no longer any doubt that gun cotton can be used as the charge of high power shells, the difficulty of its service application lying entirely in the want of a safe and proper fuse for its detonation on penetration of the target. No thoroughly satisfactory fuse for this purpose has yet been devised. On the whole, gun cotton still holds its own as the most generally useful and safe of the military explosives.

The usual supply of service torpedo outfits for ships and boats has been manufactured and issued as occasion required.

The service electrical lamp for submarine work has been completed and is now on issue to ships. Its candle power is

150. Its voltage is variable, depending upon that of the ship's lighting plant.

The Bureau has made arrangements for securing torpedo search-light apparatus of American manufacture, including engines, dynamos, projectors, etc. This is a most important matter, and the details of it have been arranged by the torpedo station.

The torpedo station are trying to devise an electrical firing apparatus to be used with electric primers in firing great guns. It is intended to take the current for firing the main battery of the new guns from the lighting circuit at the chemical laboratory. Numerous interesting and valuable experiments have been made with a view to determining the comparative physical value of metals by means of their resistance to the shock due to the detonation of determined amounts of explosives. This kind of shock-test seems to promise very instructive and valuable results, and the work in this direction is being pursued.

## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

## WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

## N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. At New York, being overhauled preparatory to her cruise in the West Indies this winter.

OSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. At Norfolk Navy-yard, Va. Will be repaired there.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, (f. s. n. a. s.) Capt. Arthur R. Yates. At Norfolk undergoing repairs. Repairs will be finished probably in May, 1889.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. At New York, where she will receive extensive repairs.

## S. Atlantic Station—Act. Rear Adm. J. H. Gault.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted. Steamer leaves Newport News, Va., Dec. 23, for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander G. W. Pigman. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Oct. 16.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Arrived at Maldonado, Uruguay, Nov. 21.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. n. a. s.), Comdr. F. W. Dickinson. Reported at Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 1.

## European Station—A. R. Adm. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Will join flagship at Villefranche in February next. Arrived at Plymouth, England, Nov. 4, and sailed for Gibraltar Nov. 20.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Capt. T. F. Kane. At Villefranche, France, Nov. 1.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis. At Leghorn Sept. 5, awaiting arrival of stores. Will cruise in the East, where she will winter.

## Pacific Station—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Apia, Samoa, at last accounts, and cruising thereabout. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Ordered to San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Honolulu, S. I., Sept. 30.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Temporary flagship of Adm. Kimberly. Sailed from San Francisco, Nov. 13, and arrived at Acapulco, Nov. 22.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander J. B. Coghlan, at Mare Island, Cal. Preparing for sea. Will be ready about Jan. 1, 1889.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. At Mare Island undergoing repairs. Will be sent to Pacific Station as storeship, with headquarters at Payta, Peru.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Mail should be addressed in care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Left Callao, Peru, Sept. 23, for Samoa.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 19. Lieut. Commander George M. Book has been ordered to command.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Arrived at Payta, Peru, Nov. 22. After a week's stay will proceed to Panama to meet Admiral Kimberly. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain O. M. Schoopmaker. At Mare Island, Cal., for repairs.

## Asiatic Station—Rear Adm. Ralph Chandler.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Steamer leaves San Francisco, Dec. 8, 18 and 28.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Byron. Wilson. En route for New York, under sail. Will make the passage via Honolulu and Cape Horn to New York. Arrived at Honolulu October 27.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Tuncho, China, Oct. 28, and from there to proceed to Hong Kong. Has been ordered to the United States, and expected to arrive in June, 1889.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. C. Wise. To proceed to New York, via Suez Canal. Reported by cable to have arrived at Suez, Nov. 27, and at Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 28.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s. Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Shanghai, China, where she will winter.

MONOGACY, 3d rate 6 guns. At Yokohama, Japan, awaiting orders of Navy Department. She will be condemned and sold on station. Lieutenant Commander Gillpatrick, U. S. N., is at present in charge of the vessel.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Shanghai, China, Oct. 28.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Tientsin, China, where she will winter.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. At Navy-yard, New York, fitting out as the flagship of the Asiatic Station.

## Apprentice Training Squadron.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns. Commander C. J. Train. Reported by telegraph to have sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 4 on a cruise to the West Indies.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

## On Special Service.

## AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain John A. Howell. At New York Navy-yard to be fitted out for a foreign cruise. Will shortly sail on a roving commission—of voyage around the world.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. Arrived at New York, Nov. 25, from Hayti.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. To proceed along the coast to destroy wrecks from Cape Henry to Barnegat, and proceed to Philadelphia, Pa.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. En route from Norfolk Navy-yard, with freight for the various yards. At Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 13.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Commander A. D. Brown. At Hampton Roads, Va. Will take relief officers and crew to Tallapoosa, on South Atlantic Station, and then return and join N. A. Station.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Picking. At Erie, Penn.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At Mare Island, Cal. To sail for the Southern coast on survey duty.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School, N. Y. City, foot of East 26th Street, in winter quarters.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. Left Esquimaux, B. C., Nov. 21. All mail for the *Thetis* should be addressed U. S. S. *Thetis* Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 12 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 30 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

## Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

*Chicago*—At New York Navy-yard, being fitted for sea. A despatch from Washington, D. C., says she is expected to be ready for commission about Dec. 1, and it is thought Capt. H. B. Robeson will command her.

*Hartford*—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

*Jamestown*—At Navy yard, Norfolk.

*Saratoga*—At Portsmouth, N. H., to undergo repairs. Will be transferred to State of Pennsylvania when repairs are finished.

*Troquois*—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. being repaired. Will be ready for sea about Jan. 1, 1889. By order of Bureau of Construction and Repair all work is stopped on this vessel.

*Portsmouth*—At Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, undergoing repairs.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The condemned crank shaft of the *Pensacola* was hoisted out of the ship on Monday. On examination the crack was found to be much larger than was expected. The new shaft, which was sent from the Washington yard, will be put in position this week.

The new light house steamer *Zizania*, "Wild Oats," has just been completed by W. C. Woodall and Co. and Chas. Reeder and Sons, and made her trial trip, attaining a speed of 10 1/2 miles per hour. She is built of steel, measures 160 feet, 6 inches in length, 27 feet beam, 10 feet, 9 inches, depth of hull, and has two twin screws.

Before commencing work on the improvements at League Island, for which \$625,000 has been appropriated, it is the desire of Secretary Whitney and Commodore Harmony to have some comprehensive and at the same time economical plan determined upon for a thoroughly equipped yard. With that end in view, a Board, consisting of Commodore Benham and Civil Engineers Menocal and White, have been appointed to prepare plans for the improvement of the yard. They will meet at the yard on Dec. 3.

The Navy Department has issued a circular for the information of persons desiring to enter the Medical Corps of the Navy. Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 26 years and must apply to the Secretary of the Navy in his own handwriting. The examinations are five in number—physical, written, oral, clinical, and practical—and a thorough examination is held in each case. An applicant found "not qualified" may be allowed a second examination after one year, but not a third. Circulars giving full list of the various subjects upon which candidates are examined can be had upon application to the Surgeon-General of the Navy. Address, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.



THE U. S. S. *Dolphin* arrived at Punta Arenas, Guatuzala, Nov. 29.

A small force of workmen have been put to work on the repairs to the *Ossipee* and *Jamestown*, and the running rigging for the latter ship is being put up by the Equipment Department.

THE officers in charge of the steel tests in the Navy Department state that the daily reports received by them from the inspectors of steel on duty at the various manufactories show a remarkable improvement and development in this industry. The steel now received for the ships and guns is equal to and in some instances superior to the foreign made article.

THE U. S. Coast Survey steamer *A. D. Bache*, in command of Lieut. J. F. Moser, will remain for the present until ordered to Florida to engage in the survey of that coast. The U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Fish Hawk* has been engaged in removing the buildings and material from their present location at Havre de Grace to a reservation adjoining. The expiration of the lease has made the removal necessary.

THERE is a scarcity of men for the Navy, and Commo. Schley will recommend an increase to 10,000 men. New crews are wanted for the *Adams*, *Chicago*, *Vandalia*, *Richmond*, *Iroquois* and *Pensacola*. There are so many ships going into commission that in nearly every case they are sent to sea short of their complement. These ships mentioned will require 1,008 sailors to handle them properly when in commission for cruising at sea. The limit of the law has been reached and recruiting stopped.

THE stern post of the *Baltimore* has been fully repaired by fitting a heavy steel fish plate to the cored inside of the post and riveting it through and through with large rivets. The board report that the post, through the addition of the fish plate, is stronger than it was before the accident, which was due wholly to the wrenching of the metal when the lug was broken off by the rudder being forced too far over. The crack was very slight in depth and did not extend much beyond the rabbet line of the post.

The gunboat *Petrel*, now building at Baltimore, was expected to be turned out to the Government about the 1st of January. Owing to some delay in the work it is now stated that the ship will not be ready before the middle of February. When completed she will be sent to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, where some construction work is to be done, and also to receive her full complement of boats which have been constructed there. It is now thought that the ship will not be ready for her officers before April.

THE last Navy Register states that the *Wabash* carries 20 howitzers and our Navy list has been made to agree with this statement. Learning, as a matter of fact, that the *Wabash* has no howitzers, we have corrected the list accordingly. She carries 18 9 in. smooth bore Dahlgrens on the gun-deck and two breechloading Parrott guns for saluting on the spar deck. There is a similar error concerning the *Thetis* in the Navy Register, which we have corrected in our list. If others are noted we shall be glad to have our attention called to the fact.

THE paradise of sailors is the South Sea of the Pacific; one has only to be a sailor afloat there to recognize the superior claims that great ocean has to its name. All the anxieties that beset the master in other localities are there spared him; yes, all with the exception of fire. No island, rock, or shoal disfigures the chart, to be avoided in the darkness; no change of wind or sudden squall need be dreaded in the night, or in the long peaceful day; no monster steamship, breathing flame, with its iron prow cutting in twain the becalmed vessel, rises like the phantom to disturb long nights of quiet rest.—*Marine Journal*.

REAR ADMIRAL AKAMATSU, of the Japanese Navy, has invented a floating fort for coast defence. Each fort is to be constructed on a vessel, built of steel, 160 ft. in length and 5½ ft. in draught. The armor of the fort is to be 12 in. thick, the deck of the vessel will be covered with 3 in. steel, and her sides with 2 in. of armor. She will be fitted with double screws and an engine of 200 horse power, to maintain an average speed of three miles per hour. The armament will consist—on her upper deck of 12 guns of 15 centimetres, and on her second deck of 8 guns of 26 centimetres. The crew will number 250. The cost of construction under the aforesaid plan is estimated to be \$2,000,000 apiece.

MR. JOHN A. SECOR launched for a second time on Tuesday his novel yacht *Eureka* with which he proposes to try the system of propulsion by gas. The power is produced by direct reaction against the water of volumes of gas, consisting of two parts of illuminating gas and one part air, and exploded at intervals by electricity furnished by storage batteries. Large steel cylinders run the whole length of the vessel, communicating directly with the water. They can be closed at either end by gate valves, so that the force of the explosions may be applied either fore or aft. In this way the propulsion may be reversed, and, besides, by the use of one cylinder forward and the other aft, the vessel may be turned almost within a circle of her length's diameter. The explosions do not occur at such decided intervals as to produce shocks, but are about as continuous as the plunges of a piston in a steam engine. The gas used in the mixture with air is made by vaporizing crude petroleum, and this is the only way in which heat is applied in the mechanism. There is therefore, a great economy of fuel, as, if the newly rebuilt *Eureka* proves to present no mechanical inconsistencies in the theory on which she is constructed, she will make the best use of fuel of any vessel afloat.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### Ordered.

Nov. 26.—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. W. Whitaker, to the nautical schoolship *St. Mary's*, at New York.

Nov. 27.—Assistant Surgeon A. R. Wentworth, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant Bradley A. Fiske, to special duty in connection with the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius*.

The time of Ensign A. P. Niblack on special duty at the Smithsonian Institution has been extended to Dec. 31, 1888.

#### Detached.

Nov. 23.—Lieutenant Richardson Clover, from the *Pensacola* and ordered as executive of the *Dolphin*, per steamer of Dec. 1.

Lieutenant Frank J. Milligan, from duty on the Steel Inspection Board and ordered to the *Dolphin*, per steamer of Dec. 1.

Ensign W. W. Buchanan, from duty in the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to the *Dolphin*, per steamer of Dec. 1.

Surgeon James H. Gaines, from the *Dolphin* on the reporting of his relief and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Surgeon Wm. H. Jones, from the *Richmond* and ordered to the *Pensacola*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Frank Anderson, from the *Pensacola* and ordered to the *Dolphin*, per steamer of Dec. 1.

Carpenter E. W. Craig, from the receiving ship *Dale* and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. O. Lewis, from duty on the Coast Survey and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Assistant Engineer W. W. White, from duty as Inspector of Steel and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey.

The orders of Ensign N. J. L. T. Halpine to the *Kearsarge* have been revoked, and he is ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the *Tallapoosa* after the 1st of March next.

Nov. 26.—Lieutenant A. P. Nazro, from the *Minnesota* and granted six months' leave.

Lieutenants Charles O. Allibone, T. C. McLean, and W. G. Cutler, from the *Dolphin* and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant W. B. Caperton, from present duty at *Pittsburg, Pa.*, and ordered to duty on the Steel Inspection Board at Washington and as Recorder of said Board.

Lieutenant A. W. Grant, from duty as Inspector of the electric lighting installation of the *Pensacola*, at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to that duty on the cruiser *Charleston*, at San Francisco.

Ensign R. C. Smith, from duty at the works of Messrs. Cramp and ordered as Inspector of the electric lighting installation of the *Pensacola*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. C. H. Russell, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the receiving ship *Wabash*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. H. Drake, from the school ship *St. Mary's*, Dec. 5, and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Nov. 27.—Lieutenant Chas. R. Miles, from the *Kearsarge* and placed on waiting orders.

#### MARINE CORPS.

Nov. 27.—Captain Chas. F. Williams, to the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Nov. 30 for duty at the Marine Barracks at that place.

#### CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Navy Department during the week ending Nov. 28:

Charles Higgins, corporal, U. S. Marine Corps, died at Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1888.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE annual report of Comdr. W. T. Sampson, superintendent of the Naval Academy, shows a total of 237 cadets in the Academy on Oct. 1, 1888: 1st class, 37; 2d, 42; 3d, 61; 4th, 50. The percentage of loss from all classes was 17, while it was 22 in the previous year.

Every effort will be made to wipe out the last traces of the objectionable practice of hazing and with this object in view all class organizations in either the 3d or 4th classes have been forbidden. These organizations have been used to perpetuate hazing and to compel obedience to the dictates of the class on the part of its members, thus depriving individuals of conscientious and independent action.

The general conduct of the cadets has been excellent, and the standard of scholarship has been maintained. The time devoted to languages, mechanical drawing, physiology and hygiene has been increased and that devoted to the study of navigation and international law diminished; believing that the latter can be advantageously studied after graduation, while more efficient instruction is to be given in navigation during the summer practice cruise. The plan of giving more importance to practical professional work and officer-like qualities, in determining class standing, has been extended. The result has been most satisfactory and it is proposed to still further extend this plan to include target-practice, sword exercise, management of boats under sail and under steam, etc.

The report explains at length the system of practical exercises in vogue and contains a table showing the time devoted to each of the instructions, which is one-fourth as much as that given to recitations and study.

Referring to the necessity for a properly prepared catalogue for the Academy library, which now contains 25,000 volumes, Comdr. Sampson submits a suggestion favoring the adoption of some general system for cataloguing all libraries, and recommending that Congress take the matter in hand. A board, it is thought, should be appointed to decide upon the plan to be adopted. If this scheme were applied to the Congressional Library—being the largest—and to all additional books which might be submitted, until the catalogue comprehended all the desirable books in the country, the work would be accomplished. As it is usual to print the catalogues upon separate cards for each subject of reference, it would then be possible for each library to obtain printed catalogues for each book in the library, in the same manner that other Government publications are now furnished.

The recommendation of last year for authority to enlist at least 50 general service men to take the place of special service men is recommended; also that surplus graduates be appointed to any vacancies that may exist in the Revenue Marine.

Estimates for the support of the Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, are submitted, aggregating \$361,812, the more important items being for the extension of drill grounds by purchase of additional ground, for an electric light plant, and for purchase of furniture for cadets' quarters. The report of Comdr. Harrington, commanding the practice-ship *Constellation*, on the summer practice cruise, forms an appendix to the report.

#### OUR NEW NAVY.

THE annual report of the Chief Constructor of the Navy shows that \$385,349 has been expended in the repair of ships, purchase of tools, etc.; \$3,292,195 has been paid on account of vessels building. The present strength of the Navy and condition of the vessels is stated as follows: Five double-turreted monitors, awaiting completion; 2 belted cruisers, preparing ways; 13 single-turreted monitors, in ordinary; 23 unarmored steel and iron vessels, four of which are in commission, 11 building, 2 repairing, 5 on station; and 1 in ordinary; 25 wooden steam vessels, nearly all on station or undergoing repairs, and 11 iron and wood steam tugboats \$206,452 will be needed next year, and in addition \$3,540,000

for bulks and outfits of new ships; \$50,000 each for the improvement of the plants of the New York and Norfolk yards is included in the estimate for next year. The erection of experimental works to cost \$20,000, is recommended, also the repairing of the *Harford* at an expense of \$175,000, and her use as a cruiser for several years, and afterwards as a receiving ship. Six war ships of 200 tons each are wanted, to be issued to Joseph W. Cramp, of New York, who has charge of the work under the supervision of Capt. Geo. W. Moore, chief of construction of the U. S. Revenue Marine. The *McLane*, when finished, will be virtually a new boat.

The U. S. R. M. S. *Hugh McCulloch*, Capt. John C. Mitchell, has arrived at Baltimore from Charleston, and is to be withdrawn from service, and will be sold at auction. It will be replaced by a new iron steamer, for which the last Congress made an appropriation.

The revenue cutter *Ewing*, Capt. T. W. Lay, is being overhauled, repainted and her machinery put in order, preparatory to winter service in Chesapeake Bay.

Carpenter M. A. Healey, to return to duty on the steamer *Bear*.

1st Asst. Engr. E. F. Hedden, detached from the steamer *Rush* and placed on waiting orders.

Capt. J. G. Baker, to command the steamer *Ewing* at Baltimore, Md.

Capt. T. W. Lay, detached from the *Ewing* on the reporting of his relief, and to take charge of the steamer *Forward* at Baltimore, awaiting repairs.

Commission as captain in the Revenue Marine Service has been issued to Joseph W. Cramp, now commanding the steamer *Hamlin* at Boston, Mass.

Orders have been issued to put the following Lake vessels out of commission for the winter: The *Bibb*, at Ogdensburg, N. Y.; the *Perry*, at Erie, Pa.; the *Fossenden*, at Detroit, and the *Johnson* at Milwaukee, Wis., upon the close of navigation.

The leave of Chief Engineer S. T. Taylor, attached to revenue steamer *Dallas*, has been extended 15 days.

2d Assistant Engineer E. J. Noonan has been granted a leave of one week.

2d Lieut. A. G. Low, of steamer *Seward*, has been granted two weeks' leave.

#### Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

*Alert*, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.  
*Bear*, Capt. M. A. Healey, San Francisco.  
*Bibb*, Capt. Frank Barr, Oswego, N. Y.  
*Boutwell*, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Savannah, Ga.  
*Chase*, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, New Bedford, Mass.  
*Colfax*, Capt. J. B. Moore, comdg, Wilmington, N. C.  
*Corwin*, Capt. C. L. Hooper, San Francisco.  
*Crawford*, Capt. L. M. Keane, comdg, Key West, Fla.  
*Coxe*, Capt. W. C. Coulson, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Chandler*, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg, New York.  
*Dallas*, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg, Portland, Me.  
*Dexter*, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg, Newport, R. I.  
*Dix*, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg, Galveston, Texas.  
*Discover*, Engineer C. F. Dyce, Savannah, Ga.  
*Ewing*, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg, Baltimore, Md.  
*Fossenden*, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Detroit, Mich.  
*Forward*, out of commission.  
*Gallatin*, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg, Boston, Mass.  
*Grant*, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, New York.  
*Guthrie*, Lt. Robt. Barstow, comdg, Baltimore, Md.  
*Hamilton*, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Hamlin*, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comdg, Boston, Mass.  
*Hartley*, 2d Lieut. W. Benham, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.  
*Hawley*, 2d Lieut. O. D. Myrick, Mobile, Ala.  
*Johnson*, Capt. A. R. Davis, comdg, Milwaukee, Wis.  
*McCulloch*, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Baltimore, Md.  
*McLane*, out of commission.  
*Manhattan*, Capt. D. F. Tozier, comdg, New York.  
*Penrose*, 2d Lieut. Jno. Morissey, comdg, Galveston, Tex.  
*Perry*, Capt. J. A. Henricsey, comdg, Erie, Pa.  
*Rush*, out of commission.  
*Rush*, Capt. L. G. Shepard, on cruise to Seal Island.  
*Stevens*, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg, New Berne, N. C.  
*Seward*, Capt. J. A. Slamm, comdg, Shieldsborough, Miss.  
P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.  
*Search*, 2d Asst. Eng. Willits Pedrick, in charge, Balt., Md.  
*Saville*, out of commission.  
*Vanderbilt*, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Moriches, L. I.  
*Woodbury*, Capt. A. A. Pengar, comdg, Eastport, Me.  
*Wolcott*, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, Pt. Townsend, W. T. Washington, Lieut. T. S. Smyth, comdg, New York.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

THE *Albatross*, Lieut. Commander Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N., comdg, at San Francisco, Cal. Will remain there until about January 1, and then begin a cruise along the coast of California, south of San Francisco. Her address is care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

The *Fish Hawk*, Lieut. Robert Platt, U. S. N., comdg, address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

The *Grampus*, Capt. George H. Martin, comdg, address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

The *Fish Hawk* and the *Grampus* are changing their working grounds so frequently that only a general address can be given at present.

PAYMASTER EDWIN PUTNAM, U. S. N., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday.

We regret to learn that Rear Admiral E. Simpson is lying very low at his residence, No. 825 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C., suffering from Bright's disease.

LIEUTENANT FRANK J. MILLIGAN, U. S. N., who has been for a long time on duty as a member of the Steel Board in the Navy Department, has been detached and ordered to the *Dolphin*.

The following officers registered at the Navy Department for the week ending Nov. 28, 1888: Lieut. Duncan Kennedy, Paymr. R. W. Allen, Asst. Engr. C. E. Rommell, Ensigns Gilbert Wilkes and N. J. L. T. Halpine, P. A. Paymr. John Clyde Sullivan, Lieut. H. H. Hosley (junior grade) and Asst. Paymr. W. B. Wilcox.

SENATOR BECK, of Kentucky, is still at the residence of his son-in-law, Major G. C. Goodloe, U. S. Marine Corps, and it is feared his health may prevent his attending to his Congressional duties this winter.

ROBERT RODNEY, Paymaster, U. S. N., is still at work seeking to have a Constitutional amendment adopted limiting the amount of property which any one man may hold in this country to ten millions of dollars, from which we infer that Mr. Rodney when he sizes up his pile finds that it aggregates somewhat less than that sum. It is evident that there is a mistaken impression as to the opportunities for accumulation which his office affords.



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OUR esteemed contemporary, the Marine Journal,  
says:

Our esteemed contemporary, the **ARMY AND NAVY**  
**JOURNAL**, which always takes a liberal and national  
view of current events, in a late issue comments  
favorably upon the decision of Secretary Whitney  
not to advertise for bids for the new vessels, but as  
an act of patriotic courtesy to leave the matter to  
the administrations which shall build them. Mr.  
Whitney will do the graceful and proper thing in  
this respect.

The Journal thinks that "it is a hopeful sign for  
American shipping interests that the President-elect  
has expressed himself as not afraid of the word  
'subsidy' in this connection, and that we may,  
therefore, expect a wise and fostering policy from his  
administration, not only of our merchant marine,  
but of that great enterprise, the Nicaragua Canal,  
which has become a maritime necessity. Ground,  
therefore, has been broken towards inaugurating  
a policy of bounties or subsidies, either by a ton-  
nage bill or otherwise, which will accomplish the  
restoration of our flag to the seas by building up  
and encouraging home shipbuilding, and in time  
enable us to dispose of our foreign carrying trade  
with foreign subsidized competition."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Herald gives an  
interesting account of his five years' service in the  
1st U. S. Cavalry and the various experiences which  
he passed through, commencing with his entry as a  
recruit. He concludes with some pointed remarks  
which we reproduce "for the information and  
benefit of all concerned."

Men who are decent, sober, and attentive to duty live a  
much pleasanter life in the Army than many an unskilled  
laborer outside, and while treated as inferiors, of course, by  
all officers, are usually accorded much more consideration  
than most large employers give their men. These are the  
advantages. Briefly, the objections are that any man rank-  
ing you may, if he likes, be unreasonably severe. You must  
render prompt and respectful obedience to all in authority.  
The discipline is distastefully severe, though not too much  
so for one's good and the Army's best service. During ser-  
vice the soldier is disfranchised and cannot vote, but an  
honorable discharge restores his citizenship. But the great-  
est objection is the five years you must remain. Unless dis-  
abled by disease or championed by one high in national  
authority, no one can get a discharge. Desertion is out of  
the question. You are almost certain to be recaptured,  
when the punishment is unspeakably severe; and no lapse  
of time can invoke a statute of limitations. If you want  
to retain the glorious privilege of being your own master, and  
are equal to the burden independence entails, don't enlist.  
But a good soldier is far better off than a miserable citizen.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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ARMYNAVY.

**THE SECOND SESSION OF CONGRESS.**

WITH our next week's issue we should have a week's  
doings of the second session of the 50th Congress to  
chronicle. The calendars of both houses are well  
stocked with measures of various degrees of import-  
ance. The Army and Navy ought to receive a good  
share of attention. As both houses are now in full  
sympathy with the good work lately begun of re-  
habilitating the Navy and providing us with seacoast  
defences, there is reason to expect liberal ap-  
propriations to continue this work. The Army  
twenty year service promotion bill has passed the  
House, received a favorable report with some amend-  
ments by the Senate Military Committee, and now  
occupies an advanced position on the calendar, with  
the promise of Senator Davis, who has it in charge,  
to push it at an early date. It will probably have  
to go to a conference committee to reconcile the  
differences of the two houses. It is expected  
that it will be so amended as to give increase  
of pay without promotion. One of the first Army  
measures to receive the attention of the Senate will  
be the Manderson Three Battalion bill. This meas-  
ure stands second on the calendar, and as it has passed  
the Senate at a previous session will most likely be  
passed. Its passage by the House is much less  
likely.

In the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs there  
are pending the following House bills, which by  
reason of their advanced condition, may go on the  
statute books ere the 4th of March: H. R. 4351,  
4353 and 10,652, the three Schley bills for improv-  
ing the condition of the seamen of the Navy, and  
9674 to regulate the course at the Naval Academy.  
The House bill making appropriation for the repair  
of the *Hartford* is also before this committee. Among  
the more important bills which have been reported  
from the Service committees of the Senate and are  
now borne on the Senate calendar are:

S. 670, to increase the efficiency of the Army.  
S. 744, relating to pay and retirements of privates.  
S. 576, for retirement of a certain class of officers in the  
U. S. Navy.

S. 62 (Dolph), to provide for fortifications and seacoast  
defences.

S. 2381, to allow the pensions of officers of the Army and  
Navy to be rated as of the rank held at the date of dis-  
charge.

S. 2309, to equalize grades of officers of Marine Corps.

S. 2361, to increase pay of hospital stewards.

Among the measures reported by the Service com-  
mittees of the House, and now on the calendar of  
that body, are:

H. R. 7314, for appointment of a Hydrographer and As-  
sistant Hydrographer of the Navy. (A bill of the same purport  
has passed the Senate and is before the House Naval Com-  
mittee.)

H. R. 9003, for relief of telegraph operators.

H. R. 1398, allowing extra pay to certain volunteer officers.

H. R. 10190, authorizing an Assistant Secretary of War.

H. R. 10542, for relief of contract surgeons.

H. R. 1347 (Steele), to increase efficiency of line of Army.

H. R. 4465, to regulate the pay of ensigns of the Navy.

H. R. 1561, to confer brevet rank for Indian campaigns.

Among the bills which passed the Senate at the  
last session and are still pending in the committees  
of the House are the bills for the rearrangement of  
grades in the Subsistence Department and for the



appointment of a Hydrographer and Assistant Hydrographer.

#### DUTIES OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter is, unfortunately, too long for insertion in full, calls attention to "the custom followed since time immemorial of committing an offending soldier to confinement in the post guardhouse." As soldiers are generally laboring under some mental excitement—either through drink or provocation—when taken to the guardhouse, our correspondent thinks that the non-commissioned officer should display tact, dignity, self-control, calmness, etc.; but he avers that the majority of the non-commissioned officers now in the Army do not possess these qualities, and therefore the lack of them and the display of opposing qualities often leads the offending soldier on from one offence to another until he has veritably heaped "Pelion upon Ossa." Continuing, he says: "The too frequent appeals to brute force, harsh language, and threats to do violence, witnessed in nearly every case of arrest or enforcement of orders, must in this view prove demoralizing and a stimulus to the baser passions of men, most of whom are already so erroneously possessed with the belief that a soldier is nothing if not the exponent of violence and brute force." He concludes by saying: "The post guardhouse has been permitted too long already to serve as an ever ready convenience to companies whose officers and non-commissioned officers see in its facilities only a means of disembarassing themselves of the annoying and irksome requirements in the matter of attending to the men's moral discipline, as a sort of dump for getting rid of offensive matter at the shortest notice."

Allowing for possible exaggeration, there may still be some need for improvement in the matter of confining soldiers for offences committed in garrison. We have repeatedly called attention to the common practice of non-commissioned officers themselves taking men to the guardhouse, and to the frequency of assaults upon them while so doing. This has, we infer, very much belittled the heinous military offence of striking a non-commissioned officer, second only to striking a commissioned officer. No non-commissioned officer should himself lay hands upon a private soldier unless in cases of absolute necessity, but when he has occasion to confine a man should call to his assistance one or more privates to act as escort, under his supervision. A rule to this effect seems needed, to be followed by a vigorous enforcement of it by all company commanders.

It being pretty well understood that the five vacant and one prospective (Gardiner) staff positions will be filled by appointment from the line, the non-commissioned officers holding certificates for 2d lieutenantcies are awaiting the action of the President as anxiously as the candidates themselves. Upon the filling of these places depends, in a great measure, the early appointment of the non-commissioned officers. At present there are no vacancies to which they could be assigned, and the only prospective ones between now and January 1—by which date it was predicted all would receive commissions—are those indicated. There are two vacant 2d lieutenantcies in the cavalry arm, but as there are still two surplus graduates assigned to the artillery arm they are not considered available for the assignment at present of non-commissioned officers. If the President follows out his hitherto unbroken policy in regard to the retirement of disabled officers who are on the eve of promotion the existing vacancy on the disability list caused by the death last week of Major Lyman Bissell will fall to either Major Asa Bird Gardiner, Judge Advocate General's Department, or Major Warren Webster, Medical Department. Both of these officers have been pronounced incapacitated for active service. The latter's disability was not considered an incident of the Service; so it is a question whether he will be regularly or wholly retired. It is expected, however, that action of some kind will be taken in his case at an early date. The indications point to Major Gardiner's retirement to fill the existing vacancy. The retirement of Colonel Elmer Otis, 8th Cavalry, and Colonel D. R. Clendenin, 2d Cavalry, may also be looked for in the near future.

The former is now undergoing examination by a retiring board, and it is understood that a board will soon be ordered for Colonel Clendenin.

THE Navy Bureau of Ordnance being well satisfied with the favorable reports made on the Lee magazine rifles, which were purchased some time ago for the *Boston* and *Atlanta*, has ordered 1,500 more for use in the vessels now approaching completion. This may now be regarded as the standard Navy gun, though the Ordnance Bureau, believing that a reduction of calibre will soon occur, has ordered as few as possible.

THE Navy Department was promptly informed, through its secret channel of information, of the weakness discovered in the stern of the English gunboat *Scout*. As the gunboats *Bennington* and *Yorktown* were modelled closely upon the same designs, immediate steps were taken to remedy the evil and the stern of these two ships has been strengthened fully fifteen per cent.

THE National Guard of the seaboard and lake States are unusually pleased with Maj. Gen. Schofield's recommendation as to the training of citizen soldiers in heavy gun drill, and that in addition to the regular officers now detailed for the inspection of militia at State camps, officers be assigned to the specific task of instructing in the use of heavy artillery such portions of the militia as may be organized for that purpose.

THE tailoring house of Ackerman was one of the oldest in the country, dating back to the Revolution, 1788, and always holding a high place in the esteem of the Services for the high personal character of its members and their honorable dealing, as well as for the excellence of the uniforms which they furnished. One generation succeeded another until the business of the house fell to Mr. Howard Ackerman, who has resolved to retire and devote himself to other pursuits. Solicitous for the honor of his house, and the interest of its customers, he has transferred the business to the well-known firm of John Patterson and Co., tailors and importers, who occupy the Patterson Building, Nos. 25 and 27 West 28th street, New York, and whose reputation gives abundant guarantee of satisfactory service and fair dealing. Their facilities are much beyond those of the house to whose business they succeed, and their work is of the very best.

A CLOSE friend of Mr. Blaine is reported as saying that the ex-premier would not take a place in Harrison's Cabinet and that his advice was that Harrison should select young men for advisers and let the older ones take back seats. The advice is good, provided young men of the right stamp are chosen; but years and public experience bring a test of quality which it is not always easy to apply to young men.

THE Board of Ordnance officers, appointed last month to consider the subject of converting the Watervliet Arsenal into an Army Ordnance Foundry, have submitted a preliminary report and advertise ments have been issued by the Ordnance Bureau inviting proposals for preparing site and furnishing necessary equipments to place the arsenal in a thoroughly efficient condition. There is an appropriation of \$700,000 available for the establishment of the yard.

THE Ordnance and Fortification Board is still engaged hearing the arguments of inventors in favor of their various schemes of warfare. Lieutenant Graydon spent two days before them this week explaining his various methods of handling high explosives. Dr. Woodbridge will next be heard, and others will be called from time to time, at the convenience of the Board.

A WASHINGTON "special" to the *Pioneer Press* makes the harrowing announcement that "Army circles are being stirred to their depths by the fact that the President is considering the claims of applicants for five desirable staff positions." Who is stirring them and what is the depth of an Army circle?

THE U. S. Supreme Court, in an opinion delivered Nov. 19, reaffirmed, for the second time, the decision of the Court of Claims denying the right of the late Colonel E. G. Marshall, U. S. A., retired, to the full 40 per cent. increase on his grade pay.

THE Secretary of War announced in the early part of the week that none of the staff appointments would be made until after Congress convened.

#### REPORT OF SECRETARY WHITNEY.

THE review of the year contained in the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy is a very interesting and important one. Mr. Whitney says:

In March, 1885, the United States had no vessel of war which could have kept the seas for one week as against any first rate naval power, and was dependent upon English manufactures for the forgings of guns, for armor, and for secondary batteries (this last item including machine and rapid fire guns). It became necessary, therefore, to consider what the policy of the Government should be with reference to the creation of its implements of war; and it was determined that the United States ought to be independent of all other countries in that regard. As a first step in this direction all purchases of armor and gun steel abroad were discontinued. No further purchases of either armor or gun steel have been made abroad since March, 1885. As a second step, the wants of the Department for armor and gun steel were allowed to accumulate until contracts of some magnitude could be offered to the competition of domestic manufacturers, one condition of the bidding to be the erection of a plant in this country.

Acknowledgment is made of the services rendered by the Gun Foundry Board, the Board on Fortifications, the special committees of Congress, and by two officers to whom the Department has been especially indebted:

Lieut.-Comdr. Francis M. Barber, U. S. N., and Lieut. W. H. Jacques, U. S. N., who, from their familiarity with the state of the art as the high order of their talents, and greatly in supplying the necessary information to domestic manufacturers, and seconded in every way the efforts of the Department towards enlisting practically companies having large resources and capital in the undertaking.

A table of armored vessels authorized by Congress is given; in all nine, with an aggregate of 45,768 tons, and armed with one 16 inch 115 ton, one 12 inch 48 ton, 24 10 inch, 12 6 inch B. L. R., one 15 inch dynamite gun, 6 3 pdrs., 20 6 pdrs., 22 3 pdrs., 39 pdrs., and 6 1 pdrs. R. F. guns, 18 37 mm. R. C. guns, and 16 Gatlings.

From the above table it will be observed that, so far as armored ships are concerned, the subject is yet to be treated in a broad way by the Department and by Congress. At the present time the conditions are such that everything necessary to a first class fighting ship can be produced and furnished to the Department in this country as soon as in the course of construction any element or feature is required; but this is not the case until the present time has been reached, and therefore the consideration of the subject has been necessarily postponed by the Department until the present time.

The efforts of the Department in ship construction have necessarily, since March, 1885, been devoted to unarmored vessels; and as to these, the Department is able to report that when the ships in course of construction and those authorized to be completed, the United States will rank second among the nations in the possession of unarmored cruisers, or "commerce destroyers," having the highest characteristics, viz., of a size 3,000 tons and upward, and possessing speed of 19 knots and upward.

An examination of the state of the art in 1885 led to the conclusion that the machinery of naval vessels ought to be so designed as to produce 10 horse power for each ton of machinery; and it was determined to make that the standard, and to enter into no contracts that were not based substantially thereon.

The efforts of the Department in this matter have been cordially seconded by the bureau chiefs; and it is believed that, at the present time, the Department has reached the point where entire reliance can be placed upon it for the production of war vessels equal in character to those of any other country.

Another table of unarmored steel vessels follows, showing totals as follows: tonnage, 52,910 tons; 8 in. B. L. R., 14; 6 inch, 83; 5 inch, 3; 15 inch dynamite guns, 3; 6-pdr. R. F. guns, 30; 3 pdrs., 30; 1-pdr., 21; 47mm. R. C., 12; 37mm. R. C., 53; Gatlings, 32. With all the emphasis of italic type, the Secretary makes this announcement:

It is gratifying to be able to report that, as will be seen from the following table, notwithstanding the large expenditures for the new navy in the last three years, the reduction in the total outlay has made the total expenditure of the Department less for these years than for the three years ending June 30, 1884, the ordinary expenses of the Department having been reduced over 30 per cent.

The table following shows that of this amount \$4,301,337.23 was obtained from reduction in ordinary bureau expenses and about a million more from special expenses incurred in the first period and not in the last, including the Arctic and the Transit of Venus expeditions.

In the present uncertainty regarding the practicability of submarine boats, and while waiting the practical trial of the dynamite gunboat, it has been deemed wise for the Department to build one light draught, heavily armored, harbor defence floating battery or ram, for which designs have been prepared by the Bureau of Construction and Steam Engineering, in consultation with the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

The new business methods of the Department are dwelt upon, and we are told that

The system of property accounts for the Navy referred to in the last annual report, has been in successful operation since July 1. The experience of the first quarter shows that it is simple and that there is no difficulty in keeping pace with current work at the largest stations. The P. M. department has succeeded in effecting a net gain of \$70,322 in the three years ending June 30, 1888, in the items of commission, interest and exchange, where a loss of \$103,430.55 was made in the antecedent period of two years and ten months.

During the years of 1884 and 1885 over 50 per cent. in value of the supplies of the Department were obtained by open purchases with out competition. During the last year the proportion of such purchases was less than 11 per cent., and in the course of the next fiscal year it is believed that the open purchases can be reduced to about 5 per cent.

The naval brokers have for the most part disappeared and regular responsible dealers are becoming more and more contractors for these supplies. For a time it seemed impossible to dislodge them. They would underbid regular dealers, notably for the supply of coal. It was quite evident they had some advantage which did not appear. Careful investigation showed the quality of the coal delivered to be as contracted for. The receiver of the coal was changed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and the weights taken by another civil employee, and nothing suspicious was developed. Finally a naval officer was detailed, without previous notice, to weigh personally a large load, and it was found 16 tons short. The gentleman disappeared as a bidder for the Department from that time. There was no evidence of fraud on his part, but inferences can readily be drawn.

Under the new system adopted greatly increased labor and responsibility have been devolved upon the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and the business has been conducted with increased faithfulness and ability by Paymaster General Fulton and his assistants. The Department is indebted in this connection to the two Boards of which Commodore George Brown and Capt. Richard Meade were the respective chairmen, for their intelligent and patient labor upon the details of the work.

At first, as was natural, much opposition was felt in the Service to those changes in the methods of transacting business.

It is more agreeable and simpler to be able to buy privately and as articles are required; and as the Government



pays, the faults of the system are not felt by the Service. As time elapses, however, the new system finds more and more friends, and it is hoped will be permanent.

The Naval progress of the year is reviewed, and we are told that

But with the increase of the number of cruisers, it has been recognized, in view of the recent introduction of high explosive projectiles and the increase of power and rapidity of fire of rapid-fire and other guns, that renewed attention must be given to the armored fleet, and the prevailing opinion in England, France, Italy, Germany and Russia is strongly in favor of additional armored ships to be built at an early date. In these new vessels the armor will be much more widely distributed, and will certainly protect the battery and crew as well as the water line and machinery. The destructiveness of high explosive shell fire against unprotected vessels emphasizes the peculiar advantages of the monitor type for coast-defence service.

England is spending \$27,416,000 on five armored and 46 unarmored vessels, having speed varying from 16 to 20 knots; France, \$8,997,000 (not including armament), on four armored and 19 unarmored vessels; Italy, \$6,629,000 on six armored and 13 unarmored, and Spain is to spend during the coming nine years \$41,365,000 (not including armament) on her navy, having now building seven armored and six unarmored vessels.

As regards guns the principal developments of the year have been in improved powder and projectiles, in the adoption of rapid fire guns of about 30 to 45 pounder calibre to replace the 6-inch R. L. rifle, and in the experiments with high explosive projectiles fired from high power powder guns. The greatest improvement in the manufacture of gunpowder has been made in France and Germany, notably in the former, whereby initial velocities have been increased to 2,400 and even 2,600 foot-seconds with reduced powder charge, while the pressures are kept well within the limits required by safety. Such an increase of velocity increases the energy of the projectile of the 6-inch gun about 75 per cent, and increases its penetration from 12 to about 15 1/2 inches in iron.

The Armstrong 472 R. F. gun has been introduced into the English and Italian Navies and a 6-inch gun has been completed. "The Hotchkiss Ordnance Company's 33 pounder has also been recently tried, with satisfactory results, giving a velocity of 2,084 foot-seconds and a penetration of over 8 inches. The rapidity of aimed fire was 10 rounds per minute." They have established works here for manufacturing the Howell torpedo. A 6 pounder, Driggs-Schroeder gun, and two steel coast guns are on hand for trial. The Patrick torpedo has developed valuable qualities and one has been purchased for the French Navy.

Melinite has been safely fired from service guns and its manufacture greatly developed in France.

The naval manoeuvres abroad show that torpedo boats hold their own. England is building two classes; France four deep sea boats and 41 smaller ones; Italy, 32 and two small ones, and Germany 19.

The French Navy Department is now giving its attention to a new type of submarine boat, of 30 tons displacement, and it is reported that the Germans are experimenting with one of the Nordenföhr type. The Spaniards also have recently launched at one of their dockyards a new type of submarine boat, of 87 tons displacement. No submarine boat yet tried can be considered as satisfactory.

We have the usual report of war vessels in commission, such as appears in the JOURNAL each week, and an account of the appropriations and expenditures for the year.

The estimates for the Navy and Marine Corps for the current fiscal year amounted to \$23,003,624.13; those for the next fiscal year amount to \$26,767,677.74, a difference of \$3,764,053.61.

The estimate for ordinary expenses is \$13,934,078.76. For extraordinary expenses we have:

Increase of the Navy (construction and armament)..... \$9,717,000.00  
Improvements of all kinds at yards and stations..... 2,214,248.98  
For new Naval Observatory..... 240,000.00  
For other special objects..... 682,350.00

\$5,000 is required for the Craney Island wharf; \$5,000 to house the *Stiletto*; \$5,000 for a marine railway; and \$8,000 for a lighter torpedo station; \$62,500 for gun plant, Washington Navy-yard; \$222,500 for main and secondary batteries; \$142,650 for general armament. The appropriations are increased \$5,648,988; \$1,780,350 is asked for new objects. The estimates are decreased \$62,140, and appropriations amounting to \$542,000, asked for last year, are this year omitted.

The reports of the Admiral and of the several bureau chiefs and of the Superintendent and Visitors to the Naval Academy are briefly summarized, but these we have given or shall give more fully.

Lieut. Richard Rush, U. S. N., the officer detailed by the Department as its representative at the Cincinnati Exposition, reports upon the completeness of the exhibit furnished by the Bureau, which illustrated the past history, the future material, and the scientific work of the Navy. Great interest was manifested at this exposition in all matters relating to the Navy by the large number of visitors. The Department has commended Lieut. Rush for the energy shown by him and by his assistants in collecting in a very short time and skillfully arranging its exhibits.

Altogether, Mr. Whitney presents a very interesting report, and one that does credit to his administration of the affairs of the Navy Department. He will leave the Navy in a much better shape than he found it, but abundant work and honor remain for his successor.

The following-named Acting Hospital Stewards have been appointed Hospital Stewards, and assigned to duty as follows: George Wilcox, at Fort Lowell, A. T.; Charles S. Smith, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; Thomas Wills, Fort Omaha, Neb.; J. B. Stewart, Ft. Assiniboine, Montana; Martin Healy, to Camp Pecos Colorado, Texas.

THE World says: "Gen. Chauncey McKeever, who is now in New York, on duty at Washington, is coming forward as one of the leading spirits in the most important staff departments. He is still in the very prime of life. He is of medium height, with a firmly built figure and a round, good natured face. He has a wide experience in war as well as in peace."

From a Washington despatch it would seem that the recent arrest of Capt. T. H. Logan, 5th Inf., of Fort Hancock, Tex., by the Mexican authorities was not on account of his being an American officer, who went armed into Mexican territory, but because he was suspected of being a smuggler, the party they having with them a wagon loaded with provisions and ammunition. Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington, characterizes the affair as an unfortunate mistake.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Wm. Krause, 3d Inf., is granted five months' leave. Lieut. W. D. Wright, Signal Corps, will repair to Wood's Holl, Mass., in connection with the repair of the Nantucket cable. The leave of 1st Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, R. Q. M., 17th Inf., is extended three months. The leave of 1st Lieut. R. London, R. Q. M., 5th Cav., is extended five months on surgeon's certificate. The leave of 1st Lieut. D. H. Boughton, 3d Cav., is extended one month (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

ALTHOUGH frost has occurred, neither the artillery belonging to Fort Barrancas, nor the Marines belonging to the Navy-yard, have returned yet, and many inquiries are being made for them. In addition to their military duties, they have rendered such efficient service at various fires that the inhabitants of Warrington and Woolsey have learned to depend upon them. In 1883 they saved the village of Woolsey from total destruction, and in February, 1885, saved two buildings within the yard valued at \$15,000.

The lighthouse tender *Laurel* has returned from the North, where she has been refitted, and Lieut. G. Blockinger, Inspector of the 7th District, now in Iowa, is expected back next month. The ordnance building in the Navy-yard has been turned over to the Lighthouse Board, and is being suitably adapted.

Mrs. Chas. L. Huntington has arrived from Brooklyn, accompanied by her little daughters, and has received a warm welcome.

Surg. J. W. Ross writes from Fernandina that the yellow fever epidemic there is not serious. Before resuming his large practice here he expects to visit New York and take a course of lectures upon the diseases of women and children.

A reduction in the force of watchmen has caused all the gates of the Navy-yard to be closed except that facing Warrington, which results in much inconvenience to those having business inside.

The Government appliances for docking ships being useless, a stock company has been organized in Pensacola, and is building a marine railway opposite the city. Its maximum capacity is to be a 2,000 ton ship, and its cost within \$50,000. Assurances are given that it will be ready for use next spring.

#### THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT OSBORN, U. S. N.

A COURT of Inquiry convened at the New York Navy-yard last month for the purpose of investigating certain charges made by the commanding officer of the schoolship *St. Mary's* against Lieut. A. P. Osborn, U. S. N. Following is a copy of the Court's finding, forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy for action:

The facts proved are that while at sea the officers of the deck of the *St. Mary's* were allowed to make and take in sail at discretion; that in the exercise of this discretion Lieut. Osborn did not set royals during the morning watch of June 16, 1888, the ship being then at sea. Comdr. Crowninshield coming on deck at 7 A. M. and not finding royals set, declared Lieut. Osborn to be guilty of neglect of duty. This was denied by Lieut. Osborn, and the charge of neglect of duty was repeated. A conversation followed—a of a provoking character on the part of Comdr. Crowninshield and of an insubordinate character on the part of Lieut. Osborn. As a result of this conversation Lieut. Osborn was relieved from duty; afterwards restored and a report made to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy.

The following communication has been addressed to Lieut. Osborn:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28, 1888.

SIR: The enclosed copy of the finding of the Court of Inquiry which convened at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 29th ult., to investigate certain allegations contained in a report made against you June 25, 1888, by the commanding officer of the schoolship *St. Mary's*, is transmitted for your information.

The finding of the Court is approved by the Department and no further action in the matter is deemed necessary.

Very respectfully,  
D. B. HARMONY,  
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WEST POINT, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 29, 1888.

LIEUT. WISNER read a paper on "Campaigns" in the library last Friday evening.

Lieut. Kirby, who has just returned from abroad, is making a visit of a few days here.

Lieut. McClelland, 2d Cav., whose marriage occurred a short time ago, is expected to visit West Point shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bass, of St. Paul, are visiting Prof. and Mrs. Bass at present.

The hop Wednesday evening, which took place in Grant Hall, was an unusually large affair. Dancing began at 8 o'clock and lasted until 12. Supper was served at 10.50. Schofield Hall was used for dancing as well as Grant Hall. The floor was crowded throughout the evening. The 1st, 2d and 3d classes were well represented, and a large number of officers attended the hop than is usual. Among the very many present were Miss McMullan, Miss Hurd, Miss Hawkins, Miss Alden, Miss Van Buren, Miss Parke, Miss Landis, Miss Reynolds, Miss Sharp, Miss Gerard, Miss Marie Michie, Miss Marie Cozzens, Miss Fraser, Miss Barker, Miss Chamberlaine, Miss Stockham, Miss Crump, Miss Griffith, Miss Hamilton, Miss Livermore, Miss Allison, Miss Davies, Miss Sill, the Misses Beales, the Misses Ruse, Miss Mary Craney, Miss Jackson, Miss Boyd, Miss Davison, Miss Maloney, Lieut. and Mrs. Schumm and Miss Stetson.

It is expected that a cadet hop will take place on Saturday evening, but it has not yet been decided upon.

Concerts in the library will begin about Dec. 1, the cadet concerts being given on Saturdays and those for officers on Thursday evenings of alternate weeks.

THE suit of Captain A. V. Cherbonnier, Military Storekeeper, U. S. A., at St. Louis, to compel his father-in-law to carry out an ante-nuptial agreement to give him and his wife two houses and lots has been decided against him on the ground that it was not in writing.

MAJOR O. H. ERNST, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., arrived at El Paso, Nov. 25, to examine the embankments which are being constructed by the Mexican Government opposite El Paso for the alleged purpose of protecting the Mexican bank of the river against the encroachments of the Rio Grande. A Mexican engineer is to meet Major Ernst for joint examination of the work with a view to determining its character and probable effects.

#### ENLARGEMENT OF MILITARY ACADEMY.

##### NEED OF MORE CADETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHEN the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., was established and the number of cadets to be instructed determined by Congress the population of our republic was very small compared with what it is to day; and its condition in progressive development and moneyed wealth as nothing in comparison. Now, civilization has extended rapidly into the wilderness; and we are growing every way—mentally and physically—growing in all our home and domestic affairs and in the estimation of peoples abroad. Universities are established, colleges founded and schools built up on all sides. But this knowledge and polish and excellent finishing that a young man has when he graduates at West Point is lacking in all these places of learning. They have not the high discipline; they have not the uniformity; they, in fact, have not the backing to insure such a graduation as the West Point Military Academy offers to our young men.

Should we have a controversy at arms with some foreign Power it would be highly important to have our forces disciplined and led as much as possible by such men as West Point gives us. And, besides, as a precautionary measure, our militia should be mostly organized by such men; and, as a still further precautionary measure, the young men at all our State universities should be disciplined and drilled by graduates of West Point. The Academy should be enlarged to at least double its present capacity, allowing to enter twice the number of young men from each Congressional district and twice as many in the gift of the President, with a possible reduction of the standard of graduation, if our military authorities deemed it necessary.

It is not necessary that our Army be enlarged to find places as officers for the additional graduates, but instead thereof make the additional number available as United States professors of military instruction at various states universities, colleges, or other institutions of learning throughout the different States of the Union.

We cannot have too much of that material that has made so many of those noble sons of the Republic—who have lived such valiant and devoted lives in the cause of their country, and done credit and honor to that great institution which sent them forth.

M. H. SYDENHAM.  
KEARNEY, NEB., Nov. 13, 1888.

#### PAYMASTER-GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

In his annual report Paymr.-Gen. Fulton, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, says that the experience gained by the year's work in purchasing general supplies, in accordance with the consolidation scheme, has been very valuable and gives warrant for conducting the work of this nature for the coming year with improved methods and with very satisfactory results. A table submitted shows in detail the amount of business accomplished by the bureau in the matter of requisitions and contracts.

Under the reorganized system, boards of inspection render service of great value to the Government. A marked improvement is reported in the quality of supplies delivered, and still further benefits may be expected with greater experience. As the importance of the work of inspection boards is demonstrated it becomes evident that at the largest stations they should have improved means for successfully discharging their duties. Facilities for chemical analysis and protracted practical trials should be at their command, according to the usage of great business establishments. The Bureau recommends that at the more important stations boards of inspection should be provided with suitable office quarters and convenience and a clerk.

A careful classification has been made of all the stores and supplies in use in the Navy, which are arranged in 71 classes. These are the foundation of the present system of property accounts.

Complete record of all receipts and expenditures of stores is secured, the books being kept so that expenditures "for use"—i. e., for final consumption—by transfer, or by condemnation, are separately shown.

The repeal of the act of March 31, 1881, to regulate the mode of purchasing tobacco for the Navy is recommended for the reason that it arbitrarily fixes the time for making contracts without regard to the needs of the service and is vague in requiring "the lowest bid shall be accepted for furnishing tobacco equal to the U. S. N. standard," when as a matter of fact there is no positive or well defined standard in existence. The natural effect of competition under the existing law is to lower the quality. It is further recommended that the limit of advertising for all supplies be reduced to two weeks.

The report contains an extract from a recent opinion of the Attorney-General in regard to pay officers' bonds, in view of which and of the fact that the act of Aug. 8, 1886, fixes a limitation of time within which suits shall be brought against sureties upon bonds, the Bureau deems any further legislation on the subject unnecessary.

LIEUTENANT W. M. DICKINSON, 4th U. S. Cav., and Lieut. W. P. Duvall, 5th Art., were in New York City this week to take charge of cavalry recruits.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department during the present week: 1st Lieut. Lea Feibiger, 23d Inf.; Col. Henry L. Abbot, Engrs.; Col. Henry W. Closson, 4th Art.; Lieut.-Col. A. Mordecai, Ord.; 1st Lieut. John Mills, Engrs.; Col. G. H. Mendell, Engrs.; 2d Lieut. Julius A. Penn, Jr., 13th Inf., and Lieut.-Col. Edward P. Vollum, Med. Dept.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt during the week ending Nov. 29, 1888: Army—Col. H. L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers; Col. H. W. Closson, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. John J. Pershing, 6th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Fletcher Hardeman, 4th Cav. Navy—Lieut. H. H. Bosley, Passed Asst. Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan and Naval Cadets W. A. Moffett and A. H. Robertson.

THE Vancouver Independent of Nov. 21 says:

The wife of Lieut. Wm. Moffatt, 2d Inf., is in Vancouver with her children, visiting relatives... Dr. W. H. Waters, surgeon at Vancouver, goes on a month's leave Dec. 1... Col. Clendinning, 2d Cav., is expected at Fort Walla Walla this week... Capt. J. A. Sladen, 14th Inf., about to be retired, has removed to Portland, Oreg., where he proposes to make his home... Lieut. S. J. Mulhall, 14th Inf., left Vancouver Barracks Monday for the East, where he will remain during the winter. His health has not improved much during the summer... Gen. John Gibbon has evinced his faith in the growing importance of Vancouver by purchasing the Brook tract, 21 acres, adjoining the military reservation on the east, paying therefor \$3,000.

E. D.—There is no fixed rate throughout the United States for box rents. The Postmasters, as a rule, charge what they think is proper. The rent runs from \$12 to about 50 cents per year.



In a note on the art of Fortification, "Die Befestigungskunst und die Lehre Vom Kampfe," a German officer, Maj. J. Scheibert, quotes the remarks of a French writer on a similar subject, which fully coincide with his own arguments, viz., that never has a country been saved by fortresses but often been lost through them. He refers to the disastrous results that befell those armies who sought refuge in Vicksburg, Metz, Plevna, etc., and points out the fatal mistake of commanders trusting for safety to a fortress without keeping their line of communication open at the same time. Experience has invariably shown that whenever of late an army has allowed itself to be shut in and isolated, capitulation has been the inevitable result. After paying a high tribute to some of the leaders in the last American war, notably General Lee, who had fully understood the great danger of allowing their armies to be shut in, he calls attention to the fatal mistake of Bazaine in not taking the open field rather than seeking safety within the forts of Metz, where his only chance of success lay with help coming from an outer army. The author further dwells on the usefulness of fortresses under specified conditions, and recommends the adoption of certain new inventions which could be usefully employed where fortification is required.

THE *South Australian Register* of Oct. 1 contains the following telegram, dated Sept. 30, from its own correspondent at Wallaroo: "On Friday morning, Mr. Alfred Mallyon, accountant to Messrs. Styles and Co. at Cadina, picked up in the street what there is every reason to believe is an original letter written by Gen. Gordon in Khartoum on July 31, 1884. Mr. Mallyon presumes that it is addressed to the British Government. How it has reached here is a mystery. The only solution that appears feasible just now is that lately a number of Arab hawkers have been in the town, and on Friday four were seen close to the spot where the letter was picked up. The sheet was the latter part of the letter, and was much mutilated, having the appearance of being carried in the pocket. The signature has been compared with Gen. Gordon's autograph, and found to correspond in every particular." The contents of this letter are given, so far as it can be deciphered. In it Gordon said: "Land mines are the things for defence in the future. We have covered the works with them, and they have deterred all attacks and done much execution." He expressed the most confident expectation that he would find deliverance in some way that God might devise, but in regard to which he could form no opinion.

J. ELTON POWER, in an article in the *Canadian Militia Gazette*, says: "General Benjamin F. Butler's article in the *North American Review*, called 'Defenceless Canada,' exceeds in carelessness if not in ignorance in the statement of facts any article on the subject which I have ever read. That an American general should be so ignorant of the most important military events of Canadian history may excite the surprise of the foreigner, but when the same general presumes to write on Canadian affairs the article should hardly be allowed to pass without comment. It is to be hoped (from a Canadian point of view) that in case an invasion of Canada by the United States should unfortunately occur, the generals commanding the armies of the Great Republic may display as profound an ignorance of Canadian military history and topography as does General Butler."

STANDARD samples of the new top boot and spur recently authorized by G. O. 90, A. G. O., Nov. 12, 1888, for all mounted officers, are now being made, and will shortly be on exhibition at the Quartermaster General's Office. The new boot will be after the pattern of the French riding boot—made to fit the leg and reaching nearly to the knee; the top is stiff, except at the ankle, where pliable leather is used, and is cut straight around, having no rise, as in the men's boot. The new spur will be of gun metal bronze, with boot chain of same; broad leather strap to go over instep and button to the spur; on the outer side strap is furnished with buckle to adjust length.

COLONEL BRACKENBURY says: "It is certain that the new style of fighting will bring both responsibility and opportunity much lower in the military hierarchy than was the case in the battles of the past. In the fighting of to-morrow, officers of the higher grades will be unable to retain the direction of the combat; subalterns and even corporals will often have to judge for themselves."

At a joint meeting of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange, held Nov. 23, a memorial to Congress was adopted asking for the location of a Government relief station at Point Barrow. A resolution was also adopted thanking the Government for the recent aid tendered the distressed whale ships.

A WASHINGTON despatch to the *Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette*, referring to Major-General Schofield's first annual report as commander of the Army, says: "It is seen to be the work of an officer thoroughly versed in his profession, and with clear views of the needs of the Army, and with practical plans for meeting its wants. The General has already made a strong and most favorable impression in Washington, as all who know him well felt sure he would."

An officer at one of our Northwestern forts writes: "Your columns rarely contain any mention of our isolated post although we have as pleasant features of existence here as at any other post." To this we can only reply that it is always a pleasure to us to receive news from as many military posts as possible and publish them, so that the North, East, West and South may each know how the other is progressing.

THE *Philadelphia Telegraph*, referring to the recent reports of desertions from the Army and Marine Corps is confident that if plenty of real work could be found for the enlisted men—work that would show for itself when done, and that would not seem to the men to be a mere scheme for killing time, the percentage of desertions would be greatly reduced.

THE anarchists of Chicago amused themselves on Monday with a tableau in which one of their number waved aloft a crimson banner and trod under foot the Stars and Stripes. "A little more grape, Captain Bragg."

A St. Louis despatch refers to irregularities at the Medical Purveying Depot in that city and says a full report of the transactions has been forwarded to Washington. The allegations in the despatch are too vague for further reference.

THE *Kansas City Times* thinks it strange that at so many of our larger posts amusement halls are not provided for the enlisted men.

#### NEW GERMAN DRILL REGULATIONS.\*

AN officer of our Army, 2d Lieut. Carl Reibemann, 24th Inf., has made a complete translation of the New German Drill Book, which we hope to see published. Meanwhile we propose to give some description of the new regulations to which we have already made several allusions. They omit altogether the exercises by numbers, the officer being left to follow his own course of instruction so long as he secures the results required, for which he is held responsible. He must see that the recruits under his direction are trained to stand in a certain position, and to march in a certain manner, etc., etc.

"The basis of combined training consists in careful and thorough individual training, which must be carried out in combination with the loose exercises, etc., laid down in the *Gymnastic Regulations*. It is only when the individual men are thoroughly trained that the necessary combined work of members can be obtained." The drills are not to be carried to excess, and they must be supplemented as often as possible by exercises in the open country, care being taken not to weary the men and to keep up their interest. It is the duty of superior officers to interfere if they observe mistakes and want of progress.

The Manual exercise is reduced to the very simplest terms, and consists solely of the order and the "shoulder," the latter being assumed at the command *das gewehruber!* A simple form of present arms and a special salute (*siecken*), to be used by sentries. When marching at ease (*ohne tritt*) the men may carry their rifles as they like, and almost all changes of formation are carried out *ohne tritt*. Bayonets seem to be only fixed just before a position is to be attacked. The rifle is brought to the charge by the command *zum sturm gewehrrechts!* When the magazine is to be used, the command to load is prefaced by the word *magazin!*

As soon as the soldier is set up, can march, turn, and halt at the word of command, he begins to be trained to the work of actual modern infantry fighting.

A few days after his training has begun, before indeed he has entered upon the manual exercise, the rifle must be put into his hands, in order that he may become familiar with the elementary principles of the independent use of his weapon. Simple lessons in loading, aiming, etc., must go hand in hand with instruction in the separate parts of the rifle and their construction. As soon as the soldier has made some progress in marching and loading and aiming, and in shouldering his rifle, when he has a clear notion of the first principles of subordination, his education as a rifleman (*als Schütze*) is to be commenced.

He is, in the first place, taken out into the country with small parties of older soldiers, in order to be taught the first principles of infantry fighting, and by being allowed to take part in the representation of the simplest conditions of battle, his zeal and competence for the higher aims of his work are aroused and made reliable.

An enemy being represented at first within a short distance, the recruit is shown how to conduct himself both in attack and defence, as well as how to make use of the configuration of the country in strengthening the power of his own weapon and diminishing that of his opponent.

These exercises may take place at all seasons, either at the ranges or on the exercise ground. The recruits, after they have been in the service for two or three weeks, must be taken out into the country for these purposes at least twice a week.

This is to be done, not more for the sake of the immediate advantage to both mind and body of a change from the formal drill training, but because the latter itself can only

\* *Exercir Regiment für die Infanterie* (Drill Regulations for the Infantry), Berlin: Mittler u. Sohn, 1888.

be carried out when the soldier can bring to the drill ground some comprehension of the mode in which the forms of the infantry exercises there taught are to be applied.

And the soldier is to be taught that even when the drills of the parade ground, which refer mostly to close formations, take place in the open country his duties are different from those which he has to perform in the actual fighting formations. The greatest pains and a very considerable time is to be devoted to the teaching of the individual men. The smarter men will soon show themselves, and these are to be most carefully trained for section or group leaders. Those who show less aptitude are not to be allowed to keep back the annual class to which they belong.

In his training as a skirmisher the soldier must be accustomed to move with a free and unaccustomed gait, and when at the halt must always assume a position which will give him as much cover as possible, and also allow of the effective use of his weapon. He must be well practiced in jumping or climbing over or through all kinds of obstacles, and when needful in creeping along the ground so as to take advantage of any cover. Full directions follow for taking aim in various positions, lying, kneeling, and standing.

So much being left to the discretion of the individual officer, but a few words are devoted to the manual and firing, and elementary training is passed over briefly that space may be given to the statement of principles, such as in the regulations for attack formation. There is scarcely anything which could come under the head of battalion and brigade drill; battalion and the company movements are few and simple and the captains are left quite independent and free to exercise their own discretion in getting their companies into place in battalion drill. The three rank formation is abandoned; the battalion with a war strength of one thousand is divided into four companies, each with three platoons (*Züge*) of sixteen files or upwards, told off into half platoons, and these last into sections which must consist of not more than six or less than four files. When the platoon is less than 16 files no half platoons are formed.

The platoon is formed in two ranks at the distance of .64 of a metre (about 25 inches), from back to breast when at "attention," and of about .8 of a metre (.81½ inches), when marching at ease (*ohne tritt*). The two tallest men form the flank file on the right, the next tallest the second file, and so on to the left. The taller of the two men of each file is in the front rank. Unimportant variations from these rules are permitted. When the whole number of men is odd, the left flank file is a blank one. The rear men cover their front rank men as with us; and the "touch" in close order is not neglected.

The post of the section commander is in front of his men. A "flank non-commissioned officer" (*Flügeloffizier*) is placed next to the flank man on each end on the front rank. The other sergeants and acting sergeants are in a supernumerary rank, two paces behind the rear rank, distributed as equally as possible in rear of the left files of the sections which they have to lead in open formations. The drummers and buglers are in rear of the centre. If the platoon is to be drilled with the rear rank in front, the supernumerary rank, drummers, etc., so by the nearest way to their proper places behind the former front rank. To train the men to take up a new alignment quickly, the two flank sergeants, or a file or two of men, are placed as "Points," and the men form upon them and are dressed by the flank sergeant at the point of appeal. But the men are chiefly taught to take up their own dressing.

In the platoon, as in all larger bodies, the same accuracy and regularity must exist whichever rank is in front, and whether the right or the left flank is leading. The platoon must also be able to perform all the regulation movements in perfect silence, both in step and out of step, in any order, and with files completely transposed—i. e., in the so called "disordered exercise" (*unrangirtes Exerciren*).

It is necessary for the proper formation of a rank that each soldier, with or without arms, should feel his neighbor with his elbow without pressing or leaning upon him. This "touch" with which the soldier can without inconvenience perform the manual and firing exercises and all movements is to be maintained in all formations even when in those of parade.

The dressing is always by the front rank. As file marching at attention (*im tritt*) the intervals being preserved, and demands extraordinary care, it is only to be practiced for short distances. For longer movements to a flank, column of sections is to be used.

There seems to be no provision for the formation of "fours." All flank and route marches appear, indeed, to be made in sections. Column of sections is formed for the platoon in line in two ways. First, by the wheel of the sections to the right or left. The sergeants in the supernumerary rank to be first on the left of their respective section during the wheel. When the wheel is completed and "Forward" is given, the sergeant or flank man on the right of the leading section is responsible for the direction of the march. The flank man on the right of the rear section maintains covering and distance. If the column should be ordered to march by the left, the left-hand flank man keeps covering and distance, etc. The second mode of formation of column of section from line, the section on the second flank marches in the front, the others move by the diagonal march in the column. When it is done from the halt, the marching is "at ease."

Line is formed by file, either by the files "turning" to the right or left, or by "forming" to the front. In the latter case the leading file moves on. The files move up at the quick or double, and always *ohne tritt* with the line to either flank that may be ordered. Line from column of sections is formed, either to the front in the same manner as from file, or to a flank by the wheel of the sections, or the formation may be made to the right (or left) on the leading sections which is wheeled as required, the others moving in rear of it and wheeling successfully as they can to their places.

Column of sections is formed from files by the leading file of each section marching on, and the other files forming on its right or left as ordered. And the reverse operation is performed by the files on the named flank of each section moving on while the other files move into their places in rear.

The direction of the march may be altered by inclining, by "turning," or by the successive wheels of each section at the same point.

We shall continue this description in another number. The translation of the Order promulgating the new drill we published Nov. 17, p. 237, and the preface to it has also appeared here.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## ENCAMPMENTS OF STATE TROOPS.

## DELAWARE.

The Delaware Camp was inspected by Capt. Geo. S. Anderson, 6th Cav. The troops were nine companies of infantry and one of cavalry. Their equipment conforms in kind to the U. S. Army Regulations. In some companies the Springfield rifles are of the very latest model, with the new sights; all are serviceable and in good condition. The coats and blankets were private property and the equipment was deficient. There was no provision in any of the companies for messing or for separate existence away from their homes. The supply departments are not organized so that they can quickly place the force in condition for active service. The troops seemed well fed, but it was done by contract, and the department was without resources for an emergency.

"All seemed zealous for improvement, and the colonel (Samuel M. Ward) and his adjutant (Lieutenant J. H. Harman, Jr.) bent their entire and intelligent efforts to correct the defects, and their success was great. I met and mingled with the officers of all grades, and I found them intelligent and anxious to learn, and I have never seen so great improvement in a body of men in so short a time. All the details of the formal ceremonies, the movements of the drills and the duties of camp and guard were performed with commendable accuracy at the end of the encampment. The discipline seemed good, as a rule. There was great familiarity between officers and men, in most cases."

Five companies had no target practice during the year and none of them any skirmishing and 200 yds. was the greatest range used. In its progress the Del. N. G. is largely indebted to the intelligent and tireless effort of the chief of staff, Brig.-Gen. Robert R. Kenney.

## MINNESOTA.

Capt. John H. Patterson, 20th Inf., reports on the Minnesota Guard, who were in camp at Lake City, on Lake Pepin, Minn., June 18 to July 28. The camp is an admirable one of 58 acres with a well equipped rifle range having 48 acres more, 500 yards being the greatest range. It is in charge of Capt. Skinner, B. Insp. R. P., an enthusiast and expert marksman and a good coach. The staff departments are not organized, the offices being merely honorary and the A. G. attending to everything. Col. Bobleter, 2d Regt., is "an energetic and hard-working officer, familiar with the tactics and constant in his attendance to the wants of his regiment."

"The battalion skirmish drill of this regiment was excellent. Several of the company deployments were carelessly made; but, take it all in all, this part of the drill of the 2d Regiment was nicely done. Col. Bobleter handled his skirmish line in a manner that indicated his perfect understanding of its proper use. The battalion drill was not good; the alignments as a rule were bad; many inexcusable mistakes were made and persisted in."

The parades and guard mountings were well done, but guard duty was poor and neglected. Police of the interior of the camp good, but the stinks were neglected and offensive. "The men were orderly and respectful; I observed no disorders or riotous conduct in the camp. They appeared interested in learning their duties and were prompt in obeying orders. They were particularly careful, I think, to salute me, though I observed their officers did not, as a rule, come in for that attention. I saw no instance where men were taken to task for not doing so, except by Col. Bobleter. I therefore conclude that, not being required of them, the men were blameless in omitting it. The hospital service of the regiment was not organized. The companies kept no sick books. There was no dispensary."

Target practice was had only in camp. The regiment was in no sense provided with proper equipment to take the field. The military appearance of the 2d Regt. was only fairly good. The battery was in excellent condition as to dress, cleanliness of arms and accoutrements, rans, carriages and harness, and the drill creditable. The military appearance of the troop of cavalry was good, and drilling arms, accoutrements, etc., in good condition. The duties of the stable guards, battery and troop appeared to be properly performed.

Lieut. Col. Hawley, A. A. G., had command of the artillery and cavalry camp. To his experience as an artillery officer (4th Minnesota Battery) in the War of the Rebellion, his attention to small but important details, his tact as a disciplinarian in handling National Guardsmen, and to his advice and assistance in preparing the battery and troop of cavalry for inspection, is due a large measure of credit for the soldierly appearance of his command.

The 3d Regt. of Infantry (reserve) is made up of formerly independent companies, is commanded by Col. F. P. Wright, of St. Paul, Minn., recently organized, has as yet no legislative recognition, and was in camp at its own expense. Battalion drills were fairly done; a number of the smaller details of execution were omitted. The dress parades, reviews and guard mountings were fairly well executed. The dress parade of June 7 was almost without an error. "The very satisfactory improvement in the drill and military appearance of this regiment at the end of its six days' encampment is very creditable to both officers and men, and, if continued, assures a fine future for the regiment. Officers' school was had daily. A commissioned officer was present at company roll calls. The manner in which the regiment performed its guard duties was exceptionally good. The men on post were vigilant, carried their arms properly, were well informed of their duties, and prompt in executing them. They saluted with spirit. As a rule, the guard was turned out in good form. I visited, with Col. Wright, the sentinels on post during the night. They challenged promptly, properly, and had an intelligent understanding of their duties. The 3d Regt. has good reason to feel proud of the very correct way in which it does its guard duty."

The sanitary condition of the camp was in charge of Dr. McKinstry, regimental surgeon. The camp was neat and clean; the men's stinks were kept in good police; were washed frequently and vacuities disinfected. The 3d Regiment was subsisted by contract; the companies had no mess tent or mess outfit. This regiment has no field equipment.

"The 1st Regiment arrived in camp July 9 and remained until July 19. The fine military appearance

of this regiment; the precise, formal and correct manner in which it does the tactics of ceremony; the correct manner in which it executes battalion movements, and the high state of discipline and efficiency for which it is justly celebrated, is a deserved compliment to the energy, industry and painstaking of its very efficient commander, Col. Bend, of St. Paul, Minn. I have seldom seen a better parade, review or guard mounting. I think this regiment has reached a point in its training beyond which it cannot expect to go. I do not mean to convey the idea that it is perfect, but it is as near so as it is likely to get. It will do well if it can remain where it is. I would suggest that officers in making alignments keep their swords at a 'carry.' It looks badly to indicate the alignments with the sword; there is no authority in tactics for it. I have observed it to be a common practice in the militia; it is a very awkward and bad appearing one. The guard duty was not well done. I regret to have to remark that the sentinels on post were not as well instructed as they ought to have been. More attention will be given to this important part of a soldier's duty in future armory instruction. Officers' school was had daily. A commissioned officer was present at company roll calls.

## MICHIGAN.

Colonel H. M. Black, 23d Inf., reports in the Michigan troops' encampment on Mackinac Island, Mich., band and two companies of the 2d U. S. Inf., being with them. The command consisted of Brig.-Gen. I. C. Smith and staff.

2d Regt., Col. E. M. Irish—35 officers and 515 men; 4th Regt., Col. E. Robinson—34 officers and 432 men; 1st Regt., Col. E. W. Bowen—31 officers and 425 men.

3d Regt., Col. C. S. Brown—35 officers and 518 men. An improvement was observed in the 1st and 3d Regiments in their first guard mounting and parade over those of last year, and a very visible improvement in all exercises and ceremonies at the close, when all seemed more at ease in their soldierly training and to take a conscious pride in the knowledge of a better understanding of all their duties.

The last day the 1st and 3d Regiments and battalion (band and four companies, under command of Capt. Randall), 23d U. S. Inf., were reviewed by Governor Luce and Governor Oglesby of Illinois. In the afternoon of that day the encampment ended with a sham fight, in which the 1st and 3d Regiments and battalion of four companies, 23d Inf., took part.

The reviews were very creditable, indeed, to all concerned. Uniform good and well adapted for field service; arms, Springfield, .45, latest pattern, in good condition; cartridge boxes, McKeever, old, yet in good condition; no target practice; camp equipment ample and in good condition. The system followed by the staff department similar to that of the U. S. Army. Police, drainage and sanitary condition of camp excellent. All, from highest down, manifested a deep interest in each of the various duties. "Orders from brigade headquarters prescribed the daily routine and duties of the camp, and the brigadier-general and his staff were seen everywhere, having an eye to the condition, drill, etc., of his command. Each company has a caterer and cooks, who supply and serve the meals, and each man turns in seventy-five cents allowed for rations, or so much of it as may be necessary. Most of them live for less than that, and live very well. The stated calls were well conducted, and the discipline of the command was excellent. I was strongly impressed with the general order and quiet of camp at all times; after taps it would be hard to find a more quiet camp. All of which speaks well for the discipline of same. The important duty of guard seemed to be the hardest to overcome; still, they did well, and improved daily. But the time (five days) was not sufficient to allow them to be fully instructed, as no man was on guard more than once, except in the 4th Regiment. From close observation, I have no reason to recall anything in my report of last year, and even repeat that Michigan should be proud of her troops in camp this year, and do all in her power to encourage and foster the pride and spirit each and all, in his sphere, evinced in the performance of his duties. The general appearance of the several regiments was excellent, each consisting of young, healthy, active, zealous, and intelligent men, capable of expansion. With such material, it would take but a short time to make soldiers of whom any one would be proud. The general deportment of the troops, in and out of camp, was excellent. Capt. Randall, commanding battalion 23d U. S. Infantry, was encamped very near the Michigan State Troops, and joined in their ceremonies and exercises. Their camp and presence were beneficial and instructive to both the State Troops and themselves."

(From the Forest and Stream.)

## A CIVIL BULWARK.

THERE is in the City of New York the regiment which of all others in the country may most properly lay claim to being the crack organization of citizen soldiery. It is the 7th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., and it has its full quota of men and officers; every place in the ranks is filled, and a long list is in the recruit squads waiting for a vacancy in the regular ranks. It has social standing, while military men who have given their lives to the study and practice of arms give it unstinted praise.

But we did not mention the 7th to speak of it as a kid-gloved, prettily uniformed body. It is all that and a great deal more. It has 1,000 men in its ranks, and it has 921 marksmen in that number. What does that mean? A great deal indeed to those who have studied the uprising of modern rifle practice in this country. Since the *Forest and Stream* was started all this modern use of the soldier's arm has come into being. There are men now in the regiment who have been on its muster rolls for 25 years. They will tell how for the first ten years of their military experience such a feat as shooting off the rifle they so daintily carried and so carefully polished was never expected of them. They got 100 per cent. in military duty, and were not able to fire off their arms, much less use them intelligently. Then came the agitation in favor of rifle practice. Wingate led it, and it won favor wonderfully, and now the figures 921 out of 1,000 as marksmen tell of the present status of the movement in its best development.

What is a marksman? By the regulations it is one

who, using the State arms—and this is the .50 cal. "gas pipe" Remington—has been able to make 25 in a possible 50 at 200 and 500 yards. Reducing these figures to a more intelligible form, it means to a New Yorker, who will hold his hat up at any point on the avenue, that a 7th Regiment marksman will stand three blocks away and put a bullet through that hat crown, at least in each alternate shot. He may do better, but his work must be of this standard if he is to win the marksman's badge of 200 yards off-hand work. At 500 yards, or say about seven blocks off, the marksman will stretch himself prone upon the ground and hit a barrel head at each alternate shot, or do work the equivalent of this in an aiming way.

It is no small enterprise for this number of young men to get away from business enough to acquire this skill. It is a positive proof of the excellence of the arms they have and the ammunition they use; and it is a complete and overwhelming proof that the work of the *Forest and Stream* and other journals which have urged and pointed the way to this reform in military standard of excellence has been well carried out.

Another view of this accomplishment in shooting is that it properly completes the guard as a bulwark of civil liberty. The militia has a double object in being. It is first of all and all the time ready to be called upon to quell a riot, which passes beyond the control of the civil constables. Then it is, in this Republic at least, an organization which on the occurrence of a war may be swelled into an army at the shortest notice. Imagine a mob facing a set of men in uniform, and knowing, too, that those men had guns which they were incapable of handling. Imagine again that same mob facing such a guard as that illustrated in the 7th, where over 90 per cent. of the men are marksmen, and let that mob know what a marksman is and what he can do.

We hope the day may never come when the 7th or its fellows in the militia may be called upon to quell a riot by the use of ball cartridges; the very fact that there are so many marksmen will tend to put off that day; but should it ever come, one volley will do the work which it would have required a week's fighting under the old regime, when the only difference between a guardsman and a mobman was that one had a uniform and the other had not. To-day the difference is that one can and will shoot and the other is sure to be shot.

## OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

THERE are certain classes of men in this City, says the Albany, N. Y. *Argus*, who think it particularly smart to deride the efficiency of the National Guard. Unfortunately many of these are members of the G. A. R. No American citizen will for a moment underrate or belittle the inestimable services of these veterans who so nobly fought for the preservation of the Union. Their record is a part of the history of all that is patriotic in warfare. Yet many of them have short memories, and, like the old play-goer, can see nothing of any account in the efforts of the present age. Previous to the war the citizen soldiery was little more than a Fourth of July or holiday body, but from its ranks were recruited some of the most efficient and distinguished officers in the volunteer army. Its regiments all won distinction and formed the nucleus around which clustered the great Union Army. To-day it is admirably equipped, thoroughly disciplined and far better prepared for active service. Will the veteran of the G. A. R. admit that his sons and successors are less patriotic or able than he? If he does, then from his standpoint has the race degenerated and his progeny is below the standard of manhood."

## SUPPRESSION OF RIOTS.

AN opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General, regarding the status and duties of officers and soldiers of the State troops in relation to the suppression of riots, has been published for the information and government of the New Hampshire National Guard. The law is quoted and expounded, the conclusions being summed up as follows:

1. Take orders only from the civil authorities duly authorized to issue them, or from the civil officers under whom they may place you.
2. Be sure that a riot as defined by statute exists, and that the rioters have been duly ordered to disperse, before you take active measures against the mob.
3. Endeavor honestly and conscientiously to execute the orders of the civil officers according to their true intent and meaning, but if the carrying them out would apparently unnecessarily imperil the safety of your command, or if in the attempt to execute them your troops' safety is imperilled, act as your military judgment dictates.
4. Allow no interference with the military ordering, direction, and movements of the troops."

## MAINE.

AN interesting competitive drill took place on Nov. 18, 1888, in the City Hall, Lewiston, Me., between the Coburn Cadets of the Maine State College, and the Nealey Rifles, Co. D, 2d Regiment of Lewiston. The Cadets were not thought to have an even chance of winning but their instructor, Lieut. E. E. Hatch, 18th Inf. U. S. A., and Capt. C. G. Cushman, who commands them, expressed confidence in their ability to make the Nealey Rifles do some great work to carry off the honors of the occasion. The hall was crowded with spectators, among whom were a number of prominent people from various parts of the State, and the greatest interest was manifested in the contest. The judges were Major J. B. Rawles and Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, of the 4th U. S. Artillery, who are stationed at Fort Preble and Lieut. Chas. L. Potter of the U. S. Engineer Corps stationed at Willet's Point, N. Y. They were accompanied by General Henry L. Mitchell, Colonel Victor Brett and members of their staff and Lieut. Hatch, the military instructor at Orono. Neither Captain Goss, of the Nealey Rifles, or Capt. Cushman, of the Cadets, had seen the programme of the drill or knew what it was to be. When the Cadets had finished their drill, most of the audience thought that they had been beaten. Their errors were such as to attract the attention of the whole audience, while the Nealey Rifles made a number of breaks, less noticeable but which, to a good tactician,



were of the most glaring character. Maj. Rawles, as the referee was prompt and decided. After the regular drill the Cadets gave another exhibition of their silent drill, winning a storm of applause. There was plenty of applause when the judges announced their decision in favor of the Cadets.

#### ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

THE annual meeting of the Illinois National Guard Association was held at Chicago, Ill., on Nov. 21, 22. Among the subjects discussed were State armories, sanitary methods and requirements of a camp. Details of lieutenants for staff duty for purpose of instruction and other matters of importance to the Guard of the State was also discussed. After the meeting adjourned a visit to the U. S. Army Post at Highwood was made, a banquet enjoyed, a theatre party was organized, and other social features enjoyed. Brig. Gen. J. H. Reece is president and Col. F. C. Pierce, secretary.

Three officers of Gen. Crook's staff read papers. Lt. L. W. Kennon, A. D. C., one on "Guard Duty," Lieut. Philip Reade, I. R. P., another on "The Genesis of Target Practice in the United States," tracing it to the citizen soldiery, through the medium of Creedmoor, and Lieut. L. D. Greene, A. D. C., a humorous and at the same time practical paper on "Field Service." Chaplain Van Horne read a paper on "Religious Services in Camp."

Just before adjourning Gen. Fitz Simons introduced Gen. Crook to the convention. He was greeted with prolonged applause. He said: "I can assure you that it is very gratifying to me to see the interest you take in your organization. You may be sure that your efforts in behalf of good and efficient military service are thoroughly appreciated by the members of the Regular Army who have had experience in the late war. At the outbreak of the Rebellion any man who had the slightest knowledge of military tactics was eagerly sought for, and many of them given positions they lacked experience to fill. In this respect the South was far ahead of us, and had started out with a service that it took us nearly two years to equal." Concluding, the General assured the members that he would do all in his power to aid their movement, and invited them to his headquarters, where, he assured them, they would be accorded a hearty welcome.

#### REUNION OF VERMONT VETERANS.

THE members of the Reunion Society of Vermont officers gathered in large numbers at Montpelier, Nov. 14. It was their 25th annual reunion, and of the 16 officers who signed the call for the first meeting 24 years before, six were present on this occasion, viz.: Col. F. O. Seaver, Redfield Proctor, W. G. Veazey, R. C. Benton, Roswell Farnham, Major J. L. Barstow, with Lieut. G. G. Becodier, who drew the call for the first meeting. Of the officers who originally organized the society seventeen were present, with about one hundred other members. The following officers were elected: President, Z. M. Mansur, of Island Pond; Vice Presidents, F. Stewart Stranahan, of St. Albans, Fred D. Butterfield of Derby; Treasurer, Levi G. Kingsley, of Rutland; Secretary, Fred E. Smith, of Montpelier; Executive committee, L. E. Knapp, A. S. Tracy of Middlebury and N. F. Dunshire of Bristol. It was voted to hold the next annual meeting in Middlebury. In the evening the officer's reunion had its meeting in Representatives Hall and listened to a very able and eloquent address by Lieut. E. F. Palmer, of Waterbury.

#### COMPANY DRILLS IN THE N. Y. GUARD.

Co. A, 7th N. Y., Capt. C. M. Kennedy, drilled on Friday evening, Nov. 16, the captain and 35 men being present. The company was nicely sized and the sergeant called the roll in a prompt manner and seemed to have plenty of vim. We noticed that when the sergeant was calling the roll half a dozen men brought their pieces down to an order in a very slovenly manner, ignoring the motions entirely and acted as if they were devoid of any life. The captain put the company through a drill in the manual of arms, with and without the numbers. The result of the instruction was good, but there are several men who want to be made to act with more snap. This is especially applicable to some men on the left of the company. The men were exercised in various movements, among which were left front into line, left by twos, right by file, fours right and left, right and left oblique, marching company front, and facings. The movements were generally well executed. The second four, however, kept too much distance and the four on the left too little distance. This fault was observable throughout the drill; the remaining fours kept good distance and dress. The coming to a carry after a halt could be improved, and when in place rest is ordered it means that the men should stay there and keep one foot in position, at least. Several moved away without permission to get water from the attendant, instead of waiting until he came to them. When the men are at attention they should endeavor to stand steady and look to the front. We noticed some motion of head and hands when at attention. The captain turned the company over to the sergeant the latter part of the evening to give him a chance at instruction—a very good idea. The company with a little more care and attention on the part of the careless ones, could be made an exceedingly good one.

Co. K, 7th N. Y., Capt. L. E. Lefferts, drilled on Wednesday evening, Nov. 21, the captain, lieutenants and 82 men being present. The company was promptly formed and turned over to the instructor. The manual on the march and at a halt was well done, and when marching with arms at a right shoulder and the command halt was given every man came to a distinct halt before bringing down his piece, which was accomplished with the nicest regularity by the entire company. The company executed to the rear, on right and left into line, oblique, left front into line, by the right and left flank, fours right and left about, marching column of fours, double and single rank distance, single rank left front into line and right front into line double time, and wheelings. In all these movements the distance was excellent and men kept well dressed. The alignment of pieces when at a right shoulder was very even, but not as good as we have seen, and there were several men a trifle careless in this respect, but at the worst it was a very slight discrepancy. In wheeling every man looked to the marching flank and touched toward the pivot. In dressing the men did not promptly, every man paid strict attention, and if the careless men in some of the other regiments wish to see what interest and attention to duty can accomplish they can see an excellent example at any of the company drills in this regiment.

Co. A and B, 60th N. Y., assembled in the armory for drill Nov. 14. Owing to the small number of men present the two companies were consolidated, and were drilled by Capt. James Conlon, of Co. B. There were 16 full files. Three two commands number about 175 men, and should make a better showing. The election excitement is over, and most of these men do not work during the evenings,

and some of them are in the armory on drill nights, but do not drill. They should either be forced to drill or be dropped from the rolls. On all special occasions they are of no hand. When the sergeant forms the company he should stand in his proper place. He gave such commands as dress back, dress off to the left. There are certain regulations laid down to form a company, and they should be learned and practiced. When the company was formed and turned over to the commandant the command was given rear open order, but the right and left guides were slow in obeying the preliminary commands. Fours right the ranks should be 12 inches; in this case the rear ranks were too close. Marching in column of fours was fairly done; the principal faults in the men were not covering and marching with heads down. The step was entirely too slow; they should take a regular step and keep it. The wheeling of the company was fair. The errors were principally from the left guide, who in wheeling did not look to the marching flank, but marched independently of the company. The manual on the march was poor. There were a few men who handled their pieces without any motions, and did not seem to know how to do it properly. In the oblique movements the men did not know where to march, and at the command halt many of the men faced to the front before they halted, and carried arms and left guides were slow. Right by twos was fairly done. Forming double rank from single rank was bad; the first four marched when they should have halted. When the command was at a halt and at rest one of the men wished to leave the ranks; he came to a carry and marched out of the ranks towards the officer and asked permission; he should have remained in the ranks until the officer recognized him and the sergeant ordered him to attend to their duties, and are under the impression that as they are warranted it is enough. They should be ordered to be drilled and receive thorough instruction. No command can be well drilled without good non-commissioned officers. When the sergeant is ordered by the captain to dismiss the company he should return the salute of that officer.

Co. G, 69th N. Y., assembled in the armory on Thursday, Nov. 22, under the command of 2d Lieut. Francis J. Macrel. The company was nicely sized and the sergeant called the roll in a prompt manner and seemed to have plenty of vim. We noticed that when the sergeant was calling the roll half a dozen men brought their pieces down to an order in a very slovenly manner, ignoring the motions entirely and acted as if they were devoid of any life. The captain put the company through a drill in the manual of arms, with and without the numbers. The result of the instruction was good, but there are several men who want to be made to act with more snap. This is especially applicable to some men on the left of the company. The men were exercised in various movements, among which were left front into line, left by twos, right by file, fours right and left, right and left oblique, marching company front, and facings. The movements were generally well executed. The second four, however, kept too much distance and the four on the left too little distance. This fault was observable throughout the drill; the remaining fours kept good distance and dress. The coming to a carry after a halt could be improved, and when in place rest is ordered it means that the men should stay there and keep one foot in position, at least. Several moved away without permission to get water from the attendant, instead of waiting until he came to them. When the men are at attention they should endeavor to stand steady and look to the front. We noticed some motion of head and hands when at attention. The captain turned the company over to the sergeant the latter part of the evening to give him a chance at instruction—a very good idea. The company with a little more care and attention on the part of the careless ones, could be made an exceedingly good one.

Co. G, 9th N. Y., Capt. Washington Wilcox, assembled in the armory for drill on Tuesday, Nov. 20. The company had 24 men for drill out of 55 men on the roll. They were drilled in the manual of arms, which was well executed. In marching in column of fours the left sergeant marched on the wrong flank; he should march on the same flank as the leading sergeant. The step was good. The company executed on right and left into line and left front into line. At double time men should drop left hand as soon as they arrive on the line. The manual on the march was very good. All the movements were well executed and the instructions of the officer good. In the marching in column of fours in single rank the distance was good. The company is a good one, but they should make every effort to have more men on drill. When the officer commands the sergeant to dismiss the company the sergeant salutes the officer. The recently-elected Lieut. Taylor had his first drill with the company, and there is no doubt but that he will prove a very efficient officer. The company is well up in drill, but lacks in numbers. Recruiting in the regiment is good, and the company should use every endeavor to add to its membership.

#### SIGNAL CORPS, SECOND BRIGADE.

THE Signal Corps of this brigade, in command of Capt. F. T. Leigh, assembled at the armory of the 14th Regiment, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Nov. 17. Many friends of the members and prominent military men were present to witness the ceremony, including Brig.-Gen. McLeer, Major-Gen. Melieux, Col. Frothingham, and Major Herbert. The appearance, drill, and condition of arms, accoutrements, and signal equipment of the corps were commented upon by the inspecting officers—Col. McGrath, Asst. Insp.-Gen. of the State; Major G. A. Jahn, Insp. 3d Brigade, and Lieut. Hamilton, U. S. Army—in terms of the highest praise. Eighteen men out of a total of twenty-one were present. Following the formal inspection, the corps demonstrated its efficiency in signaling by communicating directly between stations, and otherwise through intermediary stations, both by means of flag and flash light. Exhibitions in rapid signaling were also given. We have previously called attention to the excellent work of this corps, which we witnessed at a recent exhibition, and beyond doubt it is one of the most proficient in the National Guard, rivaling the best work done in the Army.

#### Seventy-first New York.—Col. Fred. Kopper.

Co. B, of the 71st N. Y., Capt. A. W. Belknap, is deserving of the greatest credit for the enterprise it has shown in various directions. It was organized less than two years ago with 25 men as a beginning. It fitted up comfortable rooms at 21 West 125th street for social purposes, and it was at once named the "Harlem Company" from the fact that its recruits were generally from that locality. It was thrown out with the new dress uniform (adopted by the regiment) at its own expense, and is the only company in the regiment as yet supplied with it. This uniform is a very showy and handsome one, and is made of dark blue cloth with white cloth and gold lace trimmings, the coat being a swallow-tail. The company drills regularly once a week at the regimental armory, its membership is most select, and it has

now 61 men on its roll. On the evening of Nov. 23 the company gave a most enjoyable reception at West End Hall in 125th street. Its guests were from the elite of the neighborhood, besides a representation from elsewhere. Among the military men present were: Col. Kopper and ex-Col. Euen, Adj. Tilden, Lieut.-Col. Patrick and Capt. Underhill of the 71st; Capt. Leo, 23d; ex-Adj. Johnston, of the 8th, and representatives from various other regiments. There was an order of 19 dances, when the many fair ladies and gallants enjoyed till an early hour. The committee in charge certainly were most effective in their duties. It was composed of Capt. Belknap, Lieut. Thompson and Smith, Serg. Esler and Paul, Corp. Beckman, Schumacher, Bogart, and Walker, with Privts. Austin, Holbrook, Carroll, Powers, Haines, and Brandes.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The troops of the D. of Columbia N. G., assembled on Thursday, Nov. 29, on the "White Lot," at 9 o'clock A. M. for battalion drills under the inspection and supervision of the Adjutant-General, assisted by Capt. D. L. M. Peixoto, Aide-de-camp. The roll was sounded at 11 o'clock A. M. The brigade was formed on B street, facing South, with the right resting on Seventeenth street, and moved up Seventeenth street and thence down Pennsylvania avenue. The President reviewed the column as it passed the Executive Mansion. The parade was continued down Pennsylvania avenue to Four-and-a-half street, at which point it was dismissed.

The Washington Herald says: "The National Guard of the District of Columbia now numbers something over 1,500 men, and there is no question of its increase from time to time on a solid basis, provided the necessary legislation for its encouragement and support is obtained from Congress. Our militia officials have shown great zeal in developing the National Guard, especially in the direction of increasing its numbers, and all has been done, perhaps, in that direction that is required. They should now direct their efforts toward securing appropriate legislation for its government, and more important still, adequate appropriations for its support. The National Guard of the District of Columbia is the only National Guard subject to the orders of the United States."

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

THE National Guard of Pennsylvania, consisting of 16 regiments of infantry, 2 light batteries of artillery, and 2 companies of cavalry, in all 7,500 men, under the command of Major-Gen. John F. Hartranft, will parade at the inauguration of President Harrison on March 4, 1889. Adj.-Gen. Daniel H. Hastings has made arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad for their transportation, and quarters have been secured for the entire command. The troops will wear the State service uniform and will have the right of line of the Division of the National Guard of the United States, and on this occasion the organization will parade with a new State flag, presented by the State of Pennsylvania.

#### VARIOUS.

The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard has been elected Honorary Chaplain of the 2d Battery, Capt. F. P. Earle. Divine service will be held in December.

The 7th Regiment Athletic Club has adopted a new athletic uniform for its competing members, consisting of black shirt, with a very pretty emblem, being shield with red wing. We are informed that the club will send a team of 15 men to compete at the games of the 12th Regiment on Dec. 17. The games of the 7th Regiment Athletic Association, which take place on Dec. 8, promise to be of great interest.

In G. O. No. 21, A. G. O., Albany, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1888, the Commander-in-Chief announces with profound sorrow, the death of Colonel William H. Brownell, Assistant Chief of Ordnance of the State, who died at his residence in Brooklyn, on Nov. 14. The officers of the National Guard will wear the customary badge of mourning for 30 days.

The Armory Board met in the Mayor's office Nov. 21 and decided to buy the property on Park avenue between 33d and 34th street for an armory at the price of \$400,000. It has not been agreed upon as yet whether the 9th or the 71st Regiment will be awarded quarters in the new structure when erected, although the 9th claims priority. A protest from the 9th Regiment by Mr. Hewitt to ask why the 9th boys had been overlooked in the matter of a new armory. Gen. Fitzgerald, in answer, is reported as saying that the inspector-general had recommended that the 9th be disbanded, and that the Examining Board had ordered its Colonel before them to inquire into his fitness as a commander.

Before the Brigade Examining Board on Nov. 24 Capt. W. V. King, Co. B, 22d N. Y., successfully passed as major of the regiment.

Sergt. C. M. Connolly, of the 24 Battery, N. Y., Capt. F. P. Earle, has presented to the battery a very handsome silk banner, which was the work of his wife.

Battalion drills in the 6th N. Y., Col. James Cavanagh, began this week. They are the first in the field in this respect. Battalion drills in the 8th N. Y., Col. Scott, will begin in January.

Privt. R. G. English, Co. B, 22d N. Y., was unanimously elected 1st lieutenant of Co. D, 11th N. Y., on Nov. 21.

Capt. J. W. Finch, I. R. P., 22d N. Y., was tendered the captaincy of Co. H of that regiment, and he accepted the same. An election will be held on Dec. 3. Co. I, Capt. J. P. Leo, have appointed a committee to see about arrangements for a reception at the armory in December.

The 7th N. Y. has decided to attend the inauguration of Gen. Harrison as President of the United States on March 4 next. The desire to go was by a large majority.

1st Lieut. S. C. Allen has been elected captain of Co. D, 7th N. Y., vice Cooper, resigned. 2d Lieut. C. E. Lyricer on Nov. 21 was unanimously elected captain of Co. H, vice Mills, resigned. Lieut. J. S. Schermerhorn, Co. K, on Nov. 20 celebrated his 15 years of service. In the evening a dinner was given at Mazzetti's. Lieut. Schermerhorn will now resign.

1st Lieut. D. A. Nesbitt, of Co. B, 7th N. Y., has been elected captain of that company.

A grand vocal, instrumental and promenade concert, tendered to Louis Controno, Jr., bandmaster of the 14th N. Y., will be held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 5, at the armory, North Portland avenue and Auburn place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sergt. W. P. Ray, Co. G, 11th N. Y., has been promoted to the position of 1st sergeant, and Corp. F. D. Van Houten a sergeant.

The "Baxter Blues" Co. H, 12th N. Y., will have their annual drill and reception at their armory on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, at 8 P. M. The exercises will consist of a company and skirmish drill. The Judson Kilpatrick Post Drum and Fife Corps, handsomely uniformed, will be present and give an exhibition drill also. A short concert will be followed by dancing. Co. H now holds the "Cruzer Trophy" for being the best drilled company in the 12th Regt.

The 3d Regt., P. N. G., of Philadelphia, whose new armory is almost completed, are now making arrangements to throw the building open for public inspection at an early date. It is intended to give a grand military ball to enable the companies to furnish their rooms.

The San Francisco Report says that in the MacAlpine Court of Inquiry it has been proven that the official returns had been changed so as to give the officers high scores.

A member of the 13th N. Y., in a letter to the Brooklyn Eagle, recommends the adoption of a regulation shoe for the National Guard. He says: "I have attended drills in different armories and it is a common occurrence when men are standing in lines to see them, when at attention, resting their feet on one foot and then on the other, thus spoiling the soldierly appearance of the regiment, and



being an old guardaman I well knew the cause of the uneasiness of the men. It was nothing more nor less than the shoes they were wearing."

**JUDGE ANDREWS** in the Supreme Court of Connecticut overruled the demurrer of the defendant in the celebrated Bridgeport Hotchkiss will case, involving an estate of \$12,000,000, that of the late B. B. Hotchkiss. This removes all the technical defenses and allows the case to go before the Superior Court on its merits.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**S. E.**—The address of Lieut. R. W. Young, 5th U. S. Art., is Salt Lake City, Utah.

**Reader.**—Yeomen in the Navy are appointed by officers of the Navy, to whom all applications should be made. Paymasters on ships appoint all yeomen.

**E. and H.**—There is but one military prison for the U. S. A., established by law, viz., that at Fort Leavenworth Kas. There are, of course, other places where military prisoners are confined, Alcatraz Island, for instance.

**Non-Com.**—A non-commissioned officer can only be reduced in two ways, by sentence of Court-martial or by order of the regimental commander. A company commander cannot reduce of his own motion, but must obtain first the order of his colonel.

**McC.**—Gen. Schofield makes the eleventh major-general who has commanded the Army of the U. S., viz.: Knox, St. Clair, Wayne, Hamilton, Dearborn, Brown, Macomb, Scott, McClellan, Halleck and Schofield. The other commanders were of different rank.

**Subscriber asks:** 1. Whom shall I address to get the constitution and by-laws of the "Society of the Cincinnati?" **Ans.**—Hon. Hamilton Fish, New York City.

2. Whom shall I address to get same of "Aztec Society?" **Ans.**—Professor Henry Coppee, Bethlehem, Pa.

**Veteran.**—From your statement we should judge you to be entitled to admission to the Soldiers' Home either at Bath or Dayton. Write or call upon Gen. M. T. McMahon, 98 Nassau street, New York City, and ask for a blank "application for admission." You will find full explanatory notes on the blank as to how to proceed.

**Constant Reader says:** "A soldier is dishonorably discharged and sentenced to confinement in Military Prison for one year, no hard labor mentioned. Can they compel him to work?" **Ans.**—Yes. Persons sentenced to imprisonment at the Military Prison, Leavenworth, may, under the circumstances you mention, be legally employed in the labor or at the trades indicated by Section 1354, Regulations. Read, if practicable, Winthrop's Digest under head of "Imprisonment."

**McQuade asks:** 1. Is a soldier or marine when not on duty obliged to show any more respect to a commanding officer than when he is? **Ans.**—Not more, but certainly as much. Soldiers should always show proper military respect to their officers whether on or off duty. The form of respect is, of course, to be governed by the circumstances of each case. For instance, if a soldier met an officer—known to him to be

such—in the public street, dressed in citizen's clothes, the soldier should salute him, and the officer would doubtless courteously return it. A good, faithful soldier is never unmindful of the minutiae of military courtesy to superiors.

2. Is a soldier on post obliged to salute the commanding officer when not in uniform, just as he would have to if in uniform? **Ans.**—Yes.

**J. W.**—In *JOURNAL* of Nov. 8, to the question "Can a discharged soldier re-enlist at a recruiting rendezvous for a particular company without special authority?" we answered briefly "No." A Western critic now says: "At the recruiting office at St. Paul, Minn., discharged soldiers have been recently re-enlisted for numerous posts in the Division of the Atlantic and given Government transportation to their new stations without any special authorization in individual cases." **Ans.**—We further emphasize our previous answer by saying that no officer in charge of a rendezvous can enlist or re-enlist a man for a special organization without the authority of the A. G. O. In each one of the cases referred to by our Western doubter the special authority of the A. G. O. was obtained. The recruiting officer at St. Paul sends all men enlisted at his rendezvous to the 3d Infantry and the 8th Cavalry, under orders from the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service. In cases of men applying for assignment to any other organization the A. G. O. must be consulted before action is taken.

**A. B. C. asks:** How long, according to the laws of this State, (N. Y.) can a vacancy continue upon the commission staff of a regiment before an election is ordered. The 12th Regiment N. G., S. N. Y., has been without a colonel for upwards of six months, and an adjutant, if I am not mistaken, for a longer period? **Ans.**—In the first place there is no election held for officers on the staff of a regiment; they are appointed by the colonel. There is no law that we are aware of that makes it imperative to order an election for a field officer within a given time. It is usually left to the adjutant-general concerned, as they generally act according to what their best interests may demand. It is discretionary with the brigadier-general commanding, however, to order or disapprove an election and he is guided in this respect by the best interests of the service in mind. The lieutenant-colonel of a regiment can detail such officers to assist him as he sees fit, but they are only acting officers, unless a colonel is elected and should reappoint them. The 12th has had an acting adjutant detailed as aforesaid. The lieutenant-colonel of the 12th is an acting colonel. In due time an election will be held. This is an example where the best interests of the service are in no way impaired, consequently they can take their own time in the matter.

#### ITALIANS NOT GOOD SOLDIERS.

**ITALIANS**, a veteran diplomatist goes on to say, may become good diplomats, sound jurists and successful merchants, but they will never be soldiers in the true sense of that word. Take their splendid fleet of ironclads, for example, and marshal it in battle array against a French, English, Russian or German squadron, commanded by a French, an English, a Russian or a German admiral, and the disaster of Lissa will be rehearsed over again. Much of this incapacity for successful military achievement is due to want of training on the part of officers. In Italy there are many military schools that are well attended; but in them, as in the univer-

sities, there is a fatal lack of severity in the examinations, and once the student has left school he is never afterward seen with a book in his hand. It is for this reason that we find the officers in command of the Red Sea expedition committing precisely the same errors that their predecessors fell into in 1849 and 1866.—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Press.*

#### DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.

**H.M. Majesty's** surveying ship *Egeria*, under the command of Captain P. Aldrich, R. N., has, during a recent sounding cruise and search for reported banks to the south of the Friendly Islands, obtained to very deep soundings of 425 fathoms and 440 fathoms, equal to five English miles respectively, the latter in lat. 24 deg. 37 min. S., longitude 175 deg. 8 min. W., the other about 12 miles to the southward. These depths are more than 1000 fathoms greater than any before obtained in the Southern Hemisphere, and are only surpassed, as far as is yet known, in three spots in the world, one of 4555 fathoms off the north-east coast of Japan, found by the United States steamship *Tuscarora*; one of 4475 fathoms south of the Ladrone Islands, by the Challenger; and one of 4561 fathoms north of Porto Rico, by the United States ship *Blake*. Captain Aldrich's soundings were obtained with a Lucas sounding machine and galvanized wire. The deeper one occupied three hours, and was obtained in a considerably confused sea, a specimen of the bottom being successfully recovered. Temperature of the bottom, 33.7 deg. Fahr.—*Engineering.*

#### EXPLOSIVE BULLETS AND PRIVATEERING.

**THE United Service Gazette** says: "Some of our readers will probably learn with regret that there is a probability of the Convention of Geneva, by which the use of explosive bullets and chemical projectiles generally was forbidden, being abandoned. Germany is the mover, but does not care to take the initiative openly, and would have liked the proposal to come from Britain. Our Foreign Office turned a deaf ear to the suggestion, and now there is a probability that Spain or Italy will be persuaded to take the lead. The Russians, who proposed the Convention, have got wind of the affair, and have appointed a Commission to study as far as possible all the practicable systems of dynamite bullets, shells, etc."

Considering the subject of privateering, as affected by the Declaration of Paris (Russia and the United States not having accepted the Declaration), the same paper says: "The question is not one of the liability of British commerce under the British flag to capture in case of war—for it is still liable to that—but it is this: whether in case of war, by the employment on both sides of privateers, Great Britain

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would inflict or would suffer the most injury. The fact that this country possesses a far larger number of merchant vessels than any other Power is in itself a sufficient solution of the question, since it shows that she could send out more privateers than any other, or indeed than all the others put together. She has therefore the most to gain of any Power by using this arm, since she could use it with the greatest effect against her enemy's trade. She has least to lose by using it, since by using it she could best protect her own trade. The first immediate object of maritime warfare is to drive the enemy's flag from the seas (as was done in 1799 and in 1806), and to cover them with our own. The more completely this is effected, the less will our commerce suffer, for the less chance will the enemy have of making a capture or of getting it to port without being recaptured; and this can only be effected with any completeness at all by the use of privateers, who will range all seas in search of prize and salvage money."

#### THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

THE new Austro-Hungarian Army bill will considerably increase the military establishment of the Empire, while it also makes important alterations in the terms of military service. Thus young men will in future be drafted at 21 years of age, instead of 20, as hitherto. The yearly contingent of men drawn for 10 years' service—that is, three years with the colors and seven in the Reserve—was formerly 96,474; it will now consist of 103,100. This makes an annual increase of 7,626 men, and an addition of 23,000 to the forces in active service. The contingent for the Landwehr in which men serve two years after leaving the Reserve, and before passing for 10 years into the Landsturm, will be 10,000 for Austria and 12,500 for Hungary. The minimum standard of height is reduced. Numerous exemptions from military service are to be abolished, as, for instance, supporters of families, who, if exempted from active service, will now be passed into the Reserve, instead of escaping scot free. Care is also to be taken that when physical defects are

pleaded they shall be such as really incapacitate a man from bearing arms. The conditions on which men are to be allowed to enlist as one-year volunteers will be much stricter than heretofore, and the standard of examination will be raised. Medical students are to serve six months in the ranks and six years in army hospitals or field ambulances.

#### COCOANUT FIBRE AS ARMOR.

IN the last report of the curator of the Nilgiri Gardens, attention is drawn to a new use for the refuse fibre of coconuts. Dr. Lawson says that his attention was drawn to the subject by Mr. Money, a planter in the Nilgiris, who sent him an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for Aug. 1, 1886, by M. de la Barrière, entitled "Bâtiment de combat et de la guerre," in which the author described how the refuse of coconuts, after the process of retting, might be used for backing the iron plates of ships of war. The method of proceeding was to take a quantity of the powdered refuse before it was quite dry, and subject it to pressure, when the natural viscosity of the macerated cellular substance of the nut caused the whole to cohere and to form a plate which in general appearance was like a mill board, only much more brittle. Owing to the hygroscopicity of this substance, if a hole is made through it, the parts adjacent to the puncture absorb water, swell up, and immediately close up the orifice. Dr. Lawson got a sack of this refuse and made a plate 18 in. square by about 1/4 in. in thickness, which he placed between two boards, and then fastened it to one side of a box, which contained a head of one foot of water. A bullet half an inch in diameter was fired through it, but not a drop oozed out. This experiment was repeated three times with the same result. Then a 1/2 in. bullet was fired through the plate, when a few drops only made their way through. Lastly, a bullet nearly 1 in. in diameter was fired through the plate, when a large jet of water shot through, but in the course of a few seconds the stream decreased in volume, and in less than a minute had ceased to flow altogether. "Whether or not this material could be advantage-

ously used for the purpose which M. de la Barrière suggested, or for any other purpose, is a matter worth considering, for, as he truly says in his article, millions of tons float away annually down our rivers in India.

#### FORTIFICATION OF FRANCE.

SINCE 1870 France has spent on armaments and the fortifications of the eastern frontier 135 million pounds sterling, and an immense sum is now demanded by the Government for the same object. Belfort, Epinal, Toul, and Verdun have been surrounded with forts of the latest design. A great defensive position has been prepared between Frouard and Pont St. Vincent, and curtains of forts d'arrêt close all the principal roads between the great places of defence. A series of elaborate works cover the Cotes de Meuse from Toul to Verdun, and in the second line entrenched camps have been formed at Langres, Besancon and Dijon, being, in fact, a large strategic pentagon, in which every angle is filled with a fortified place of the first-class. Rheims, La Fère, and Laon have also been converted into entrenched camps, and so numerous are the forts connecting the various places, together with the complete system of railway connection, that they interpose an impassable barrier to an invader. The strength of the works may be understood from the fact that Verdun, which commands the direct road from Metz to Chalons and Paris, held in 1870 a garrison of 4,000 men, and its capture was attempted by the Germans with 15 field batteries of 90 guns. This fortress will now require a garrison of 25,000 men, and the external forts which have been constructed have a perimeter of about 28 miles. Belfort and Epinal have been strengthened in a similar manner, the forts of the former having a perimeter of 50 and the latter 28 miles. To furnish the garrisons for these fortresses the 6th Corps, besides 30 battalions of the Line and nine battalions of *Chasseurs a pied*, has an additional force of 26 disposable or fortress battalions, the other arms being proportionally strong, there being eight horse artillery, 36 field and 30 garrison batteries.



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## FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Italian Cabinet has sanctioned the proposal of Signor Magliani, Minister of Finances, for a treasury operation to provide \$5,000,000 and fresh taxes to cover the extra naval and military expenses, which amount to \$22,000,000.

THE Dominion Government has sent to England for two new 40-pounder rifled guns for the defence of the Pacific Coast. These new weapons will form a portion of Canada's proposed armament, the extent of which has not been yet fully decided.

THE *Avenir Militaire*, quoting from the *Esercito Italiano*, has an article on the proposed suppression of the post of military attaché. After dilating on the delicate nature of the function of a military attaché, and more especially when accredited to a foreign State not on the best terms of friendship with his own, or in times approaching a state of war, the writer, while declaring that he would greatly regret the departure of so many amiable and highly distinguished guests, is of opinion that reasons of far greater weight militate in favor of the suppression. The *Avenir* suggests the accrediting of special temporary missions for particular purposes to such countries and at such times when their presence could cause no mistrust or suspicion.

## ANECDOTE OF MAJOR BISSELL.

REFERRING to the late Major Lyman Bissell's popularity in New Haven, a despatch says: "It rests largely upon an action of his while he was Chief of Police. About 1852 the students of Yale became involved in a quarrel with certain townsmen, and a riot ensued. The students were outnumbered one evening and were attacked by a crowd of roughs. A cry arose that a man had been murdered. The crowd parted and Patrick O'Neil, the leader of the rioters, was found lying on the sidewalk, stabbed to the heart. Some hot-blooded Southerner, many of whom were at Yale at that time, had killed him. This so enraged the rioters that they obtained two cannon, loaded them to the muzzle with old iron and pieces of lead and shot, and hauled them to the corner of the city green. They trained them to bear directly upon South College, where the students had barricaded themselves. Just then the Mayor of the city appeared and read the Riot act. The crowd became so violent that he was compelled to withdraw. Chief of Police Bissell had busied himself during the few minutes in which the Mayor had detained the angry crowd, by spiking, with his own hands, the cannon in such fashion that they were useless. It is probable that nothing but Major Bissell's prompt and courageous action on that occasion prevented the destruction of South College and the death of many Yale students."

## HOW BISMARCK WAS FOOLED.

AN incident of Gen. Sheridan's visit to Europe during the Franco-Prussian war is perhaps omitted from his article in the November "Scribners" through ignorance of the facts. When the General reached Berlin he asked the American Minister to recommend to him some young American who could speak German fluently to act as an interpreter. The Minister recommended Mr. Charles F. McLean, better known to New Yorkers as a Police Commissioner than as an interpreter, and he followed Gen. Sheridan through the campaign. The General relates in "Scribners" how Bismarck the Great and Napoleon the Little sat on rude wooden chairs in front of a cottage near Sedan, discussing the situation, and there is a picture showing the two men, one triumphant, the other downcast, in the peasant's garden. A few days later, Gen. Sheridan dined with Bismarck, who began to talk of the surrender. "That meeting," said the Prussian Chancellor, "will be historical. I sent over yesterday and bought those two chairs for the peasant for ten francs apiece; now I have them as mementoes; and I suppose," he added with a laugh, "the English will go on buying those chairs for years to come." There was a general laugh at this remark; but one officer had more to laugh at than the others, and gave his reasons to Mr. McLean afterward. "You see," he said, "I know as well as Bismarck

that the meeting would be historical, so the very next day I rode over myself and got the chairs for five francs for the pair."

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from M. Henri Charles-Lavaunelle, Paris, three volumes, published under the direction of the Minister of War, entitled: 1. "Règlement sur l'instruction à cheval dans les corps de troupe de l'artillerie, approuvé par le Ministre de la Guerre, le 20 décembre, 1884." 2. "Règlement général pour les transports militaires en chemin de fer; 34 part." This last is a work of about 500 pages, illustrated by 34 plates, and includes all the decrees and instructions in force upon the matter. 3. "Cahier des charges pour la fourniture des fourrages à la ration, à l'intérieur, en Algérie et en Tunisie." From the same publisher we have the "Guide-formulaire de la Gendarmerie dans l'exercice de ses fonctions de Police Judiciaire, civile et militaire," and "Notes sur l'instruction des Recrues dans la Cavalerie par P. A. G." Curiously, the author of this last work looks to Germany for his motto, which appears on his title-page: "Solidez des détails ils ne sont pas sans gloire; c'est le premier pas qui mène à la victoire. FREDERIC II." The publisher says of it: "La réduction progressive du stage d'activité imposé à tous les Français donne à cette publication un tel caractère d'actualité que nous lui prédisons le succès le plus complet." M. Lavaunelle also publishes in two neat pocket volumes of his series, the "Petite Bibliothèque de l'Armée Française," a work entitled "Les Armées Étrangères, contemporaines, Europe, Asie, Afrique, Amérique, Océanie." It is a very handy work, and the price of 1 fr. 25 is moderate, but suspicion as to the reliability of its information is awakened by the discovery of numerous errors in the description of our own Services. Not a single name appears to be given correctly, and it is not true that we have but one vessel of the 1st class ("le Teacup"), the others being of the 3d and 4th class. Nor are gentlemen of the name of "Gover Cleveland, J. H. Sheridan, W. E. Endicott, M. M. Whitney, Ferragut and Potter" (that is, an admiral) known to our Services. "Étude sur l'Histoire des Chasseurs à Pied" is another volume sent to us by M. Lavaunelle, which is reproduced from "la Revue d'Infanterie." The same publisher has issued "Histoire Anecdote des Animaux à la Guerre, par Ludovic Jablonowski, officier d'administration des hôpitaux militaires." It consists of anecdotes, going back to the most ancient time, showing the useful qualities for war and the docility of the horse, dog, mule, camel, elephant, and pigeon—the last as a despatch bearer. The use made of dogs in war by the Greeks, Romans, and ancient Spaniards is described.

The next number of "The Century" is to contain Henry Ward Beecher's last manuscript—an uncompleted paper on his trip to England in 1863, which he was writing for "The Century" War Book the last week of his life. The article is supplemented by a brief paper by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., who was an eye witness and bearer of the famous speech which Mr. Beecher delivered in Liverpool in 1863, in the presence of a howling mob.

An article entitled "The Military Red Cross Corps," published in the *Philadelphia Medical Times* from the pen of Dr. W. Thornton Parker, of Newport, R. I., has been reprinted in pamphlet form. It urges that "as an auxiliary to the regular Hospital Corps of the Army, each regiment should be provided with a regimental bearer corps, or, more properly named, Red Cross Corps."

The December installment of the Lincoln History in the Century is entitled "First Plans for Emancipation." It will contain much heretofore unpublished material regarding Mr. Lincoln's ideas upon this subject—among the earliest draft of his famous proclamation, which, in the President's own handwriting, is now in the possession of the authors of the Life.

## Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

THE project for the erection of a military museum in St. Louis by the Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion has been placed in the hands of a board of trustees, and it is now stated that its fulfillment will become a certainty within a few weeks. The recent incorporation of the Missouri Commandery was with this end in view, so that it might purchase and own property and receive bequests. The fund now amounts to over \$20,000. The building will be one story, with a high roof and open timbers and high windows, so as to allow the placing of tablets beneath them. It will cover considerable ground, and have rooms for meetings, as well as a banquet hall and the museum.

A meeting will be held in Indianapolis, Dec. 19, to organize the Commandery of the State of Indiana. At the meeting of the Commandery in Chief at Philadelphia in October a charter was granted to Indiana. Gen. Lew Wallace was one of the petitioners for a charter, and he is now the temporary Commander of Indiana. At the permanent organization, Dec. 19, Gen. Wallace will be elected permanent Commander. Lieut. B. B. Peck, of Indianapolis, is temporary Recorder, and will be the permanent Recorder.

## PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

REPORTED especially for the United States Army and Navy Journal, by G. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of Nov. 30:

Francis E. Elliott, Miles, Wash. Terr., cartridge extractor. Wm. E. Place, West Haven, Conn., machine for winding wads for paper cartridges. Walter E. Hicks, Brooklyn, N. Y., centrifugal gun. Fred. W. Judd, Cleveland, O., bushing for openings in sheet metal vessels. Joseph A. Miller, Providence, R. I., steering apparatus for vessels.

The following are some recent English patents:

8995. E. I. Zalinski, N. Y., U. S. A., improvements in dynamite or similar shells and fuses therefor. 9125 and 9284. Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co., Limited, Manchester. (J. R. G. A. Canet, Paris.) Improvements in and relating to gun carriages. (Depression gun carriage.) 9271. R. S. Lawrence, London. Improvements in shells or projectiles containing high explosives, such as dynamite, protecting the same and fuses therefor.

(All bearing date of Nov. 27.)

Arthur Favier, Paris, France, explosive, and making the same.

F. Von Stepick, Trieste, Austria-Hungary, magazine fire arm.

C. C. B. Whyte, Hatley Manor, Ireland, safety holder for fire arms.

Wm. R. Müller, Baltimore, Md., indicator for magazine of guns.

Christian Goebel, Philadelphia, Pa., pneumatic propeller.

Jas. McIntyre, Boston, Mass., ship's scissor.

Jas. A. Palmer, Philadelphia, Pa., boiler furnace.

G. A. Barth, St. Louis, Mo., steam or pneumatic engine.

A BEAR, wishing to rob a bee-hive, laid himself down in front of it and overturned it with his paw. "Now," said he, "I will lie perfectly still and let the bees sting me until they are exhausted and powerless; their honey may then be obtained without opposition." And so it was obtained, but by a fresh bear, the other being dead. This narrative exhibits one aspect of the "Fabian policy" splendidly. —A. G. Bierce's *Parson's Fable*.

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## MARRIED.

CRONKHITE-PENNINGTON.—At Calvary Church, New York City, November 24, by Rev. Henry Y. Saterlee, D. D., ADALBERT CRONKHITE, U. S. A., and ANNIE ESTELLE PENNINGTON.

FITZ-GERALD-QUENTIN.—At Portland, Oregon, Nov. 21, Mr. CECIL H. B. FITZ-GERALD, of England, to Miss CAHLOTTA F. G. QUENTIN, only child of Capt. Julius E. Quentin, U. S. Army, retired. No cards.

MCVEAN-LOGAN.—At St. Louis, Dr. FREDERICK C. MCVEAN, of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Miss ANNA BELLE LOGAN, of Santa Cruz, Cal.

BINGHAM-PRICE.—At St. Paul, Minn., November 27, Mr. FRANK M. BINGHAM, son of Gen. J. D. Bingham, U. S. A., to Miss EMMA PRICE, daughter of John S. Price, Esq.

## DIED.

PRICE.—At Troy, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1888, Commodore CICERO PRICE, U. S. Navy, retired.

SIMON.—On board the *Boston*, off Quarantine, New York Harbor, of yellow fever, Nov. 29, 1888, Surgeon WILLIAM J. SIMON, U. S. Navy.

THOMSON.—At the home of his mother, London, England, November 12, 1888, of inflammation of the brain, JOHN G. THOMSON.



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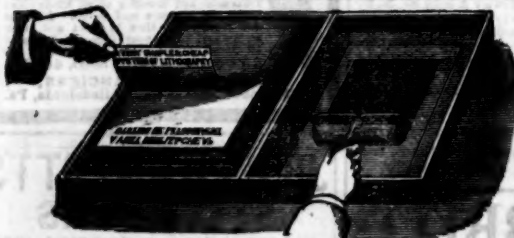
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